

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES-QUERY. would help me answer the following inquiry:

What benefits have accrued to farmers from the organization of Agricultural Societies?

On reflection, it seems to me that the question is much easier answered in general terms than in brought into action and accomplish what individparticulars. It is common to say that the farmer ual power could not do. has been much benefited in many and various ual power could not do.

The present age is reaping the advantages of ways. If this be so, those who have been long their foresight; agriculturally, our crops of corn ought to be able to point out the benefits. If you stances, doubled, and in many cases trebled. Will be so kind as to specify some of them, I shall That there are failures in agricultural operations esteem it a favor. Instance: in preparing lands in many instances—that some attempt to operate for the reception of seed, has there been any general improvement, either in the time or manner with plenty of capital, fail for want of experiof doing this?—in the application of fertilizers ence, are only exceptions. Mid all these drawto bring forward the crop?—in the selection of backs and a host of others, these societies have crop to be grown?—in the manner of harvesting done and are doing immense good. As we before and curing crops when grown! Or are these said, they have their ups and their downs, they things done now pretty much as they were by our wax and wane, according as the pulse of general fathers forty years ago? It is now more than business beats strong or weak, or as sluggish apforty years since I accepted the office of Secretary athy or impulsive energy prevails in their seveof a County Society, and have continued in that ral locations. But still, through all their mutaand other offices ever since, doing the best I could tions, and amid all the drawbacks they have to to advance the interest of the farmer. My impression is, that there has been a deepening of the culture of the soil; instead of six inches of pulverized soil, no good farmer is now satisfied with less than ten inches; instead of applying twenty cart loads of manure to the acre, forty loads are now applied-and the consequence is, the crops of corn, wheat, roots and grass, are doubled by this subject. Some directions were given in reso doing. Am I right in this opinion? P.

Our venerable friend "P." suggests that his question is much more easily answered in general terms than in detail. A general answer must be in the affirmative, and can be expressed in a few words. An answer in detail would fill a

who were born into the many improvements of inches deep. Pull the cabbages up by the roots. the day—cannot realize so much the improvements of ments which Agricultural Societies have suggested and fortered on the canon for the canon f ed and fostered as those of us old martyrs who can ly placed a little dry straw in the bottom. After look back on the dial of time more than a whole you have thus filled your trench with the cabgeneration and know the condition of things in regard to agriculture at the first starting of these associations. We not only know what the condiassociations. We not only know what the condition of things was then, but some of us have lively reminiscences of the case anxiety and, in of the trench and the other side meeting the opmany cases, unthanked and unpaid labor expended in sustaining and directing these useful institutions. We admit that their progress of usefulness has been slow-that in many cases societies have done but little-some have been killed by the apathy of the farmers themselves around their location, or by the mingling of improper elements and irrelevant subjects into their organizations. Like all other institutions of human establishment, they have their ups and downstheir seasons of prosperity and popularity, and their seasons of adversity and neglect. But nevertheless, however slow may be their movements and however small may appear their progress and benefits to the casual or careless observer, a look back over a series of years will show a cheering accumulation of good performed and permanent benefits brought about by their agency. The thinks the Purik Sheep just the thing. He says most marked and tangible are in the invention of it is so small that when full grown it is not largnew agricultural implements and modification of er than a lamb of a few weeks old. It has small old ones. The next most obvious effect, is the introduction and better breeding of farm stock of the several varieties needed in different sections of the country. The next, is in the production and propagation of new and improved varieties of fruit of various kinds.

To answer our friend's questions more specifically, we would say, that in regard to preparing up to three pounds on so small a body. lands, there has been much improvement in the manner if not in the time of doing it. The implements used, and the teams employed, for this purpose, are at least fifty per cent. in advance of what we used to do with when we were boys

Improvement has been made in the multiplication of fertilizers to bring forward the crops, as Bangor Whig and Courier he says: "It has been well as the mode of applying them. The researches of agricultural chemists, first employed for this purpose by some of the European Agricultural Societies, have certainly been the means of introducing a variety of new substances which are advantageously used as fertilizers, of which little was known forty years ago. That they are really valuable, the increased production of crops abundantly prove. The various theories, or ra tionale of their action, also prove that there is something more yet to be settled by future philosophers; and we regret to say, that the many ingenious methods of cheating in the sale of these fertilizers, prove too, that a little religious improvement, as it regards integrity and fair dealing, would be salutary to the vender at least, if

expected to thrive on an adulterated article. separators, which throng the markets, and whose as being reliable: hum is everywhere heard during haying and harvesting and the threshing season. The improve- brown sugar, one quart of molasses, four ounces ments are the fruits of the spirit of inquiry stim- of saltpeter, and fine salt until it will float an ulated by Agricultural Societies. We well re- egg." member the good word of encouragement which the Kennebec County Agricultural Society gave the Messrs. Pitts of Maine, during their labors and experiments in perfecting their Horse-power and Separator, which has become now so widely known in this country and in Europe, and which, tering bees, and very much oblige with its congeners, are so absolutely indispensable in getting ready for market our immense How could the extensive grain fields of the West be harvested and got into mar- experience in this business, answer "A Subscri-

sickle and slowly pounding flail? Instead of being cut and thrown into market almost at the astant of ripening, the crops would cripple down again and be lost in the dust of the fields which roduced them. Thank Agricultural Societies or these improvements.

Our fathers were a noble old race of common sense, industrious, hard-working men. They acted well their part according to the light and knowledge they had. They were not so foolish as to think they had arrived at the goal of perfection, and so they established schools and sem-MR. EDITOR :—As you have kindly noticed my might not only be filled with what learning and crude suggestions from time to time, I wish you wisdom they had, but should be better qualified than they were to seek out further improvements and develope more of the laws of nature than was known to them. Societies were also established,

s. If this be so, those who have and I have, and wheat and roots and grain are, in many intending their action which can never be obliterated, for genuine good and real utility are founded on truth, and truth is eternal.

> CABBAGE HEADING IN WINTER. In answer to an inquiry we will again refer to gard to it not long ago in the Farmer. As cabbages, however, are an important ingredient in

> sour-krout, and sour-krout being an especial favorite dish with our friend, it is important that he should make the most of his cabbages whether they are headed or not :

Choose some dry spot-if it be a sandy one, so much the better, and if it be sloping a little it Those who can count but a score and a half of will be better still-and dig a trench sufficiently wide to admit the cabbages, and a foot or board on each side, one edge resting on the edge each side to convey any surface water away that may fall during the winter. Early in the string they may be opened and if no water has got in among them, most, if not all the heads will be found to have closed up so as to be quite solid.

## PURIK SHEEP.

The Country Gentleman quotes from the London Times a recommendation of Dr. John Gardner to the Society, for the acclimation of animals for obtaining some of the Purik Sheep which are found in Asia, in countries adjacent to the Punjaub. A Mr. Wilson stated that a great desideratum for England was a domestic animal, in size, between the rabbit and the sheep, and the doctor bones, a full fleshy carcass, and its mutton is excellent. It gives two lambs every year and yields three pounds of very fine wool.

We should like to see a Purik sheep or any other sheep not larger than a lamb a few week's old yield a fleece of three pounds of very fine wool. It must be both very long and very thick to come

## ANOTHER HAY PRESS.

Seeing the recent inquiry of a subscriber in the Farmer for the best Hay Press, Mr. A. Woodward of Bangor writes us that he is the inventor of a machine which is "better than any other now thoroughly tested beside another just put in operation, and by competent judges, who say that two men can do as much work, and do it easier, than three with the other. It is a portable machinecan be drawn by one horse without taking apart, or in any way disarranging it. It can be taken from a wagon and put in operation in ten min-

He also says that some of our Kennebec farmers have seen the machine, and prefer it to any other. We have no personal knowledge of Mr. Woodward's press, and therefore are not able to endorse its merits.

## CURING OR PICKLING BEEF.

At this season of the year, farmers will b not to the growing crops, which, too often, are packing down their beef for the year's supply of their families. Different rules for making the In the mode of harvesting, and getting ready pickle are practiced. Some using nothing but crops for the market, great improvements have salt. It is a difficult matter to preserve the beef been made. If any one doubts, let him look at fully, and, at the same time, not get it too salt. the mowing machines, reapers, threshers and The following recipe is given in the Ohio Farmer

"To eight gallons of water add two pounds of

For the Maine Farmer. BEE CLAMPS.

MR. EDITOR :- Please describe, in your valuable paper, how Clamps are constructed for win-A SUBSCRIBER.

Oxford, Oct. 31, 1860.

Nozz. Will some of our readers who have had

## For the Maine Farmer. NORRIDGEWOCK FARMERS' CLUB.

club, and the remainder distributed among the for the China crop is beaten. Hon. Philip F. Thomas, commissioner, for his at- Agricultural Society's premium this year, by A.

f his report. He recommended several plans in 1 do not exactly know, as your China correspondnnection with both the library and cabinet, ent does not give us the weight of a Quaker bush-

Mr. S. B. Witherell, an intelligent and enterauch ingenuity and importance. The stock is about eight inches long, made of hollow iron; into this, the part holding the blade enters and s gaged by means of a set screw, so that the buttress can be of any desired length. This is a great improvement, but the most important obect in this tool is, that the blade is made separy means of a nut. By having a few knives on ton, occurs the following : and, each fitting the same stock, they can be "The vitality of seeds, particularly if buried in way in the smallest space.

was well investigated. REPORTER.

#### For the Maine Farmer. CHINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

were chosen :

Vice Presidents-Alfred Marshall, Thos. Stev ens, Silas F. Jepson. Secretary and Treasurer—Cyrenius K. Evans.

After the choice of officers, a brie nsued among the members present.

Librarian-Benjamin Jepson.

way than any other. It would also be better to then sell the beef and pork.

Mr. Jackson suggested the idea of turning our spending our time in digging and hauling rocks cumb. Often repeated cuttings will at length exto make our land so very smooth.

Mr. Jones said he did not like to spend so much money for plow-points in plowing around ially upon thistles, applied immediately after rocks and stone heaps.

Mr. Japson thought it would not be a good plan to cultivate any one kind of produce ex-not let them breathe, for the leaves may be considclusively. We should cultivate all kinds of field ered the lungs of the plant, and without the aid

#### For the Maine Farmer BLIND HEIFER.

Mr. Epiror :- I have a yearling heifer that was taken blind while away at pasture, and as I know of no cause for it, and the disease is entirely new to me, I wish to know if you can inform me how I can give the poor creature light. Moses G. Dow. Yours truly,

is probably the effect of one of two causes—viz: seed cake, as compared with linseed cake, as folme disease of the coats of the eyes, or some more interior trouble-some pressure on the ssels in or about the retina or optic nerve.

action, and carry off collected fluids.

#### For the Maine Farmer. ANOTHER CROP OF WHEAT.

Report of Meeting of Tuesday evening Nov 13th, 1860. Mr. EDITOR :-Several statements of large crops WILLIAM H. TAYLOR in the chair. The corres- of wheat have recently appeared in the Farmer, ponding Secretary read a letter from the commis- but none have come out with quite such a flourish mer of Patents, transmitting for the library of trumpets as does that of the " Postmaster of and members of the Society, ten copies of the China," while heralding the number of bushels Agricultural Report of the Patent Office for 1859. raised from seven acres by his neighbor Parmeter. Three copies were placed in the library of the "Big calves and eggs," please take your places,

embers. A vote of thanks was presented to The crop of wheat entered for the Maine State W. Russell, was raised on 54 acres of ploughed Mr. Vaughan, chairman of the committee on intervale on my farm, in this town, from 10 bushthe cabinet and library, made an informal report els of seed, and produced 187 bushels of 63 lbs. n reference to the objects embraced in the subject each. Whether that is "Quaker measure" or not

which are to be acted upon and put into effect el. This is the variety known as "Canada Club Wheat," a short description of which may be found on page 138 Goodale's report for 1858. or blacksmiths' use in shoeing horses. This butress is a tool of his own make, and is a work of during the past six years, with fair cultivation. yielded less than 16 bushels per acre.

WILLIAM C. HAMMATT. Howland, Nov. 11th, 1860.

## WEEDS-VITALITY OF SEEDS.

In the introduction to that excellent little book ately and can be taken off in a few second's time on "Weeds and Useful Plants," by Dr. Darling-

asily kept sharp, for, when one is dull another the earth below the reach of the influences which an be put on in a moment's time. The whole cause germination, in some cases endures through ool is of most admirable workmanship, and the many years; hence, an old field, after deep plownprovement are, in our estimation, well worthy ing, has often a fine crop of weeds from the seeds being protected by a patent. We would say, thus brought to the surface. Weeds that have addition to this, that the whole can be taken been cut or pulled after they have flowered, apart and easily carried in the pocket or packed should not be thrown into the barn-yard or hogstye, unless the farmer wishes to have the work The topic for conversation was then opened, to do over again with their progeny, as the seeds which was "The Management of Grass Lands." will be thoroughly distributed in the manuring Remarks were made by Messrs. Vaughan, Hall, of the land. In England they dry the pernicious Taylor, Davis, Witherell, Killgore and others. weeds and burn them, not only destroying root The facts elicited upon this subject were highly and branch, but seed also. In all weeding, it is important, for it is well-known that grass and the of the greatest importance that it should be done anagement of lands devoted to this crop, are of before the plants have formed seed. This should considerable moment to all farmers. The subject be regarded equally with annual, perennial weeds. The prolific character of some weeds is astonish-Although, Mr. Editor, we have not reported ing; each head of an Ox-eye Daisy or White-weed any of our doings for your journal this fall, yet is not a simple flower, but a collection of a great you will see by the reports of the Recording Sec- many flowers, each of which produces a seed; retary, in our county paper, that we are in a and, as a single plant bears a great many heads, flourishing condition. Our meetings are held the number of seeds that a single individual is eekly on Tuesday evenings; the attendance has capable of supplying in a season amounts to sevbeen good and the conversation, at each meeting, eral bundreds. In weeds, the evil should be, emsteresting and instructive. The library is fast phatically, nipped in the bud. In this respect, raining in numbers, and the articles in the cabinet are increasing. We invite contributions of savages who kill the women and children of their agricultural transactions, circulars which are of enemies, as a tolerably sure way of preventing nterest to farmers, articles for the cabinet, &c. the multiplication of warriors. Annual weeds such may be sent by mail to R. A. Davis, South are much more readily kept in subjection than Norridgewock, the recording secretary of the the perennial ones, which, especially those which multiply extensively by their underground stems or roots, often become truly formidable. Here not only has the propagation by seeds to be pre-At the annual meeting of the China Agricul- vented, but a subterranean and hidden enemy has oural Society, held Nov. 7th, the following officers to be combatted. It is very importan that the agriculturist should understand the way in which these plants grow, that he may know how to direct his efforts to subdue them. A perennial weed, like the Canada Thistle or Couch Grass, is, during the early stage of its existence, easily destroyed; but later in the season it makes strong underground stems, or roots, as they are common-ELI JONES thought the dairy might be made as ly but incorrectly called, which have great tenacprofitable as anything that we could turn our ity of life, and which have within them an accuttention to; that we cultivated too much land, mulation of nourishment which enables them to and that, as a general thing, too much stock is throw up several successive crops of herbage; kept, for the farmer's interest. If less stock was plowing such weeds generally aggravates the kent, and that better tended, more gain would be trouble, for, unless every fragment be removed realized. He also thought it would be better to from the ground, a thing very difficult to accomet apple trees around the fences than to set out plish, each piece that is left make a separate arge orchards. As a general thing, the land on plant. In the case of weeds of this description, which orchards grew, produced but little else, the necessity of early eradicating them is apparand trees around fences were generally more pro- ent, for if once well established, and an under ground provision depot formed, the farmer and Mr. Reed thought it would be well to the plant are plant are plant at the plant are plant at the plant are the plant are placed in the condition of the bevisions hold out, the latter can maintain its ground. It becomes a question of endurance, for feed all our produce to the stock and hogs, and the underground supply must be eventually exhausted in the attempt to produce new stems and leaves, and if the farmer, by persistently cutting attention more to making manure with our hogs, these away, prevents any new accession to the and otherwise enriching our farms, instead of stock of provision, the enemy must at length suc-

### of these it cannot long maintain itself." COTTON SEED CAKE.

haust the underground portion of its vitality. In

some cases salt has been used with success, espec-

mowing. The farmer will do well to keen in

mind two rules: Do not let weeds flower and do

It is estimated that the manure from a ton of decorticated or husked cotton-seed cake was worth \$27,86, while that from linseed oil cake was worth \$15,72, and from Indian corn only \$6.65. Dr. Voelcker, chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, as the result of Note. The blindness of friend Dow's heifer several analyses, sums up the value of cotton lows:

"lst. The proportion of oil in all the spec nerves of the eye by engorgement of the blood mens is higher than in the best linseed cake, in which it is rarely more than 12 per cent, and 10 Not unfrequently animals have a thickening of per cent; may be taken as an average. As a supthe outer coat of the eye. It is said to have a plier of food, cotton cake is, therefore, superior film growing over it. A little molasses purson to to linesed cake. 2d. The amount of oil in the this "film" is a very good application. It will several specimens differs to the extent of 54 per greatly stimulate the little vessels of the coat to cent.; say 13.50 to 19.19. 3d. Decorticated cake contains a very high and much larger per centage If the latter cause occasions the blindness, un- of flesh-forming matters than linesed cake, and is load the pressing vessels by bleeding-brisk ca- therefore proper to give to young stock and mileb tharties-showering the head-packing in a wet cows. The dung, also, is very valuable. 4th. blanket and thereby sweating the animal-or by In comparison to linseed, there is much less muany other feasible means by which it can be cilage and other respiratory matter in cotton cake. Fencine. Many fence without any regard

This is compensated by the larger amount of oil.

5th. The proportion of indigestible woody fibre whatever to the future. Leaving out of the account those who put up shackling, crumbling con- larger than in the best linseed cake. 6th, and rns at first, there are many who believe they are lastly. It may be observed that the ash of cotputting up substantial fences, which, from a few ton cake is rich in bony materials, and amounts points of neglect or ignorance, fall to the ground to about the same quantity as is contained in other oily cakes."

CHOICE OF A BREED OF CATTLE.

ttle, from which we make the following extract: sias, Roses, &c. We now arrive at the third part of our subject. mely, what kind of animals to select to be most It is very difficult also to bloom Camellias. nunerative to the graziers of this country. In Heaths cannot be grown in a parlor. The Stock ny close identification with fat cattle for several gilly is a good plant for the house. Hyacinths, years I have always found that the best animals Crocuses, Narcissus, and many other bulbs can ave the most massive heads, most caracious be successfully grown .- Country Gentleman. nests, and strongest spines. I have, therefore, nvolved a few rules to go by in the purchase of on ones, and scarcely with one exception I have ound them to be applicable. The head of any of ur bovine races ought to have the first considerion; that is the true index to the vital acumen, nd even bodily construction; and will be found the base, wide thorax, and strong nervous system: while one with long, narrow, contracted skull, and puny, abruptly bent horns, will be characterized by weakness, wildness, and slowness to lts color is a shade darker than the Delaware. fatten; a small, dull, sunken eye, betokens hardless of touch and inaptitude to fatten; and a bright, large, open, soft eye, vice versa; a startng, dark, fiery eye, often accompanies a small rehead and hereditary wildness, and when comorenead and hereditary wholese, and a chin with ty-or at least of Dr. sould bring the bring the with small drooping horns, and a chin with Mr. Charles Downing of New York, who examined with small drooping horns, and a chin with o loose skin hanging from it, is a very despica- | ined the grape, and reported upon it as follows: e animal indeed, weak in constitution, predisble animal indeed, weak in constitution, predisposed to lung disease, and sterile in fattening philadelphia. Bunch medium, and very compliatelphia. ropensities. Animals with weakly-formed heads, ave always small appetites, often narrow shoul- with little pulp; flavor vinous, and very good." rs, and small loins, and the width of these A drawing of it is also printed in the October arts will always be found in an exact ratio with number of the Farmer and Gardener. he strength of the head. The nose, instead of But there is still another new grape, to which eing long and fine, as Virgil, Aristotle, and sev- our attention has been called within the last few ral other naturalists recommend it, ought to be, days, some bunches of which having been preame. Thickness of nose and thickness of chest is between a full ripe Catawba and Isabella, but re often twins, and so are thin, meagre, irregulit is very much superior to either, or any of the ar noses and consumption. Small, snipy noses other grapes in the same category, such as Garriand are joined to mouths that can crop but very most pulpless, with a very agreeable flavor, almall morsels at a time. These observations I most luscious, and with just sufficient flavor to have found to be applicable to any of the kinds of show that old mother Fox is the ancestor. Its ave especial consideration, and be adapted ac- is perfectly hardy and a most abundant bearer. ording to food and situation; otherwise, the real. We are promised wood, and shall at once go into ization of remunerative profits will be uncertain. its cultivation. This is not a speculative discovine, succulent herbage, I do not think there is and we predict for it much popularity-it will be any class of animals whatever can equal the short-spread broadcast bro bono publico. We call it horns for growing and making pay, and most as. Catherwood .- Germantown Telegraph, suredly not any for turnips in folds in winter. I would choose for grass in spring heifers or steers quite filled up with lean flesh, and not less than two and a-hulf or three years old; and for turnips freshness, but from three or four years old, or otherwise large stirks possessing all their calf life; such stirks are decidedly preferable to small slender two-year olds for turnips, and do infinitely lively fermentation, add as much white sugar as For seven-eighths of the summer pasture of Eng-For seven-eighths of the summer pasture of Eugland, however, the Shorthorns are found to be too good, and when judiciously alloyed with the Irish and Galloways, the produce has been found for several years to supersede the Shorthorns in of cider in the cask; first mixing the powder in of cider in the cask; first mixing the powder in their purity. The half Irish breed excels the about a quart of the cider, and then pouring it half Galloway on altitudes dry and arid, and the back into the cask, and giving it a thorough shaklatter the former in marshes low and humid. The Irish ox is the truest type of the old breed, days, for the matter added to become incorporated he stripe along the back not having yet disappeared. The Galloways are the hardiest race the cask.

## ore suitable ages, and hence easier fattened.

he half Irish, and nearly equal to the Shorthorns

PARLOR CULTURE OF PLANTS. By this time all plants intended to be kept in he house during the winter, with the exception. erhaps, of Roses, should have been potted and placed in some cellar or elsewhere secure from frost. It should be understood that such plants should be kept in a cool place and sparingly wanem to keep them from freezing, and when regoved to the house they should be kept out of After that time they may be brought into a warmer atmosphere, and will give a finer bloom han if they had been started earlier. It is a difficult matter to succeed in the cultivation of plants in the house. The great mistake is generally made of keeping them too warm ; the temperature of 65° or 70°, which is the ordinary emperature of our houses in winter, being about 200 too high for the welfare of most plants. A oom which can be kept at a temperature of 450 keeping plants.

o plants, such as the African Lily, &c. Water quarter, will be found beneficial." should always be applied on the surface and in the morning. Rain water is the best. Frequent washing of the leaves of Oranges, Camellias, Pittosporums, Wax plants, &c., is of advantage, and improves their appearance very much.

against the ravages of insects. The green fly. apples,—put the raw cider in the kettle, (which mealy bug, red spider, and other pests of the should be copper or brass,) boil and skim it: same sort, can be easily destroyed if taken in time then put in the sweet apples, and boil till tender that is, when they are few in number; but when Dip part of them out and put in the sour ones; through carele-sness and inattention they have boil a few minutes; then gradually add the apseen suffered to overrun the plants, it is often a ples you took out, and the sirup; boil till smooth sual methods adopted for getting rid of them. | ral New Yorker.

The plants which succeed best in the house are At the last monthly meeting of the Newcastle Heliotropes, Begonias, Primroses, Geraniums, (England) Club, Mr. Hedley read a paper on Sweet scented Violets, Jasmines, Azaleas, Fuch-

Verbenas will not succeed well in the house.

#### MORE NEW GRAPES.

The "Flora" is the name of a new grape, which first made its appearance this season, and from the merit which is conceded to it almost universally by those who have tested it, there is no doubt but that it is destined to attract much to foreshadow all of good or bad that may be accomplished. Thus an animal possessed of a broad, full, spacious skull and strong evenly-bent deflection and entirely supersede the possessing a character full as high as the Delaware, with these advantages over that over-estimated grape: It is a full size larger than the Delaware-it is a rapid grower from the start-and is entirely hardy. The original vine is now some fourteen years old, and is believed to be a seedling from some foreign variety.

The best evidence that can be offered of the promising character of this new grape, is the opinion of the Committee on Native Fruits, at the late meeting of the U.S. Pomological Society-or at least of Dr. John Warder of Ohio, and

my opinion, thick, strong and as near the ear sented to us by a gentleman of this place. The possible, if only in proportion to the size of the berry is nearly as large as the Isabella; its color t snif the air into frames of small capacities, gues, Louisa, Catawba, or the Diana. It is alattle shown at Newcastle market, but besides the origin is unknown, and there is no other vine beapes of animals, the age and class must always lieved to be extant. It is of course a native. It warm sheltry valleys, abounding with rich, ery, for whatever merit the grape may possess-

## HOW TO PRESERVE CIDER.

At this season of the year, when so many peouse, they will be looking for some mode of prewinter, the same class of animals as regards serving it in a sweet or mild form. So here is

"When the cider in the barrel is undergoing a will be equal to half or three-quarters of a pound with the eider, it may be bottled or used from

nown, and the one that appears quite invulner-Don't mistake sulphate of lime, which is able to long diseases, and when well crossed with natural production, and known as plaster of oft-backed Shorthorns are better for turnips than Paris, for sulphite of lime, which is a manufactured article, and is worth by the barrel about 33 hemselves; but the half Irish as a body quite cents a pound, and by the cwt. 374 cents, and by excel the half Galloways for grass, being often of the single pound 50 cents. It has been of late years much used by sugar-makers to prevent fermentation of cane juice; and in our opinion it will be found more effective as a preventive of fermentation in cider than an arrester of it after

#### it has proceeded nearly to completion. CRACKED HOOF IN HORSES.

This disease, says a late writer, also called tered for a month or two to enable the plants to hard, brittle, and contracted. The boof in a sand-crack, only occurs in the hoof that is dry, rest. It will be advantageous to keep them out natural, clastic condition, can be bruised, but of doors as long as it is possible, by covering not split up, if double the force that splits the dry, contracted hoof is applied. This crack occurs most generally at the quarters, and almost he way of fire heat until December or January. always in the fore feet, they being almost alone subject to contraction. If the crack extends through the hoof, it causes very painful lameness. For the treatment of this disease, Dr. Dadd prescribes as follows: "The foot must first be carefully examined to see that no dirt has worked in under the hoof; the loose parts of the horn must be cut away; a pledget of tow, saturated with sulphate or chloride of zinc, or tincture of myrrh, should be applied, and a bandage carefully put on to keep it in place, and keep out the 50°, with plenty of light from windows facing dirt. As soon as the new horn has grown down he south and east, will be found the best for a little, draw a line across the top of the crack with a drawing knife or firing iron, and apply a As a general rule, plants in houses have too little tar or hoof ointment. If the crack is at auch heat and too little air and light. Gener- the toe, a shoe, with a band running across from ally we shall find them spindling, straggling, dusy, insect-infested, and looking deplorable enough. and united by two screws, will often be all that As to the quantity of water to be given to is required, and the horse may be kept at work; lants, it is difficult to give any definite directions. but in quarter-crook it is unsafe to use the ani-Coo much water is as bad as too little. If sau-mal, particularly if it extends through to the cers are used, water should never be suffered to soft parts. If the frog is in a healthy condition, tand in them unless in the case of certain aquat- which is rarely the case, a bar shoe, eased at the

#### HOW TO MAKE APPLE BUTTER. Take two barrels of cider made from nice.

sound sweet apples; draw off six or eight gallons; then boil the remainder to sirup. Peel and core Careful attention must be given to guard five bushets sweet, and the same quantity of sour very difficult matter to get rid of them. Fumi- spice to taste. Commence stirring as soon as you gating with tobacco emoke, immersing in soap put in the apples, and continue till done, or it suds, and picking the insects off by hand, are the will be very sure to burn fast to the kettle.—Ru-

# County Shows.

NORTH SOMERSET SOCIETY.

The Annual Show and Fair was held in Solon lillage, Oct. 10th and 11th.

There were 127 entries for premiums on neat attle, including oxen, steers, bulls, cows, heifers and calves : besides a large number present, not entered; 35 horses and colts entered for premiims; 82 bucks, sheep and lambs; 12 swine; 43

hens, turkeys, geese and ducks. The following comprise the material portions of the premiums awarded, which we make up from the report of the Secretary of the Society, T. F. Boothby, Esq., as published in the last Skowhegan Clarion:

### NEAT CATTLE.

Working oxen—C. C. Hunnewell, 1st premium, \$2,50; Nicholas Smith, 2d do., 2; Ashman T. Stevens, 3d, 1,50. Draught oxen—Nicholas Smith, 1st premium, 2,50; Jotham Whipple, 2d, 2; Ashman T. Stevens, 3d, 1,50. Matched oxen—Benj. W. Burns, 1st premium, 2,25; Ashman T. Stevens, 2d, 2; Eastman Hathorn, 3d, 1,50. Town teams—S. Nickoven et al., 1st premium. Asuman 1. Stevens, 20, 2; Eastman Hathorn, 3d, 1,50. Town teams—8 yokes oxen, town of Solon, 1st premium, 8; town of Bingham, 2d, 6. Steers—8 yokes 3 yrs. old, town of Solon, 1st premium, 6; Bingham, 2d, 5; Embden, 3d, 4; 2-yrs. old steers, 6 yokes, Bingham, 1st pre-

town of Solon, 1st premium, 6; Bingham, 2d, 5; Embden, 3d, 4; 2-yrs. old steers, 6 yokes, Bingham, 1st premium, 4; Solon, 2d, 3.

Steers—best pair 3-yrs. old, J. S. Goodrich, Bingham, 1st premium, \$1,75; Nicholas Smith, Bingham, 2d, 1,25; Ashman T. Stevens, Embden, 3d, 1; 2-yrs. old, Eastman Hathorn, Solon, 1st premium, 1,50; Pickard Goodrich, Bingham, 2d, 1,25; Nicholas Smith, Bingham, 3d, 1; yr. old steers. Moses French, 1st premium, 1; Pickard Goodrich, 2d, 75c.; Nicholas Smith, 3d, 50c. Matched steers 3 yrs. old—J. S. Goodrich, 1st premium, 1,60; Ashman T. Stevens, 2d, 1,25; Josiah French, Jr., 3d, 1; Asher Davis, bound Ag'l Report for 1859; 2 yrs. old, Eastman Hathorn, 1st premium, 1,25; Jotham Whipple, Solon, 2d, 1; David Whipple, Bingham, 3d, 75c.; 1 yr. old, David Whipple, Jr., 1st premium, 1; Moses French, Solon, 2d, 75c.; Josiah French, Jr., 3d, 6bc. Steer calves—John L. Pierce, Solon, 1st premium, 1; Warren W. Bosworth, 2d, 75c. Matched steer calves—John L. Pierce, Ist premium, 1. Stock cows—Eli Jackman, Solon, 1st premium, 1,50; Stephen Merrill, Solon, 2d, 1,25; John L. Pierce, Solon, 3d, 1. Milch cows—Warren W. Bosworth, 1st premium, 1,50; Thos. F. Chase, Bingham, 2d, 1,25; Nicholas Smith, Bingham, 3d, 1; Samner Webb, Solon, Ag'l Report for 1859. Heifers, 2 yrs. old, Eli Jackman, Solon, 1st premium, 1; Chandler Baker, Bingham, 2d, 70c.; Timothy Smith, Solon, 3d, 50c.; 1 yr. old, Benj. W. Burns, Solon, 1st premium, 2,50; A. W. Knight, Bingham, 2d, 1,75; 2 yrs. old, Albert Bosworth, 1st premium, 1,75; 2 yctham Whipple, 2d, 1,25; 1 yr. old, John Gray, Embden, 1st premium, 1,50; 1 yr. old, John Gray, Embden, 1st premium, 1,50; 1 yr. old, John Gray, Embden, 1st premium, 1,50; 1 yr. old, John Gray, Embden, 1st premium, 1,50; 1 yr. old, John Gray, Embden, 1st premium, 1,50; 1 yr. old, John Gray, Embden, 1st premium, 1,50; 1 yr. old, John Gray, Embden, 1st premium, 1,50; 1 yr. old, John Gray, Embden, 1st premium, 1,50; 1 yr. old, John Gray, Embden, 1st premium, 1,50; 1 yr. old, John Gray, Embden, 1st premi

Honses. -Josiah French, Jr., 8 mium, \$1,25; R. S. Howes, Moscow, 2d, 1; D. T. Thompson, Bingham, 3d, 75c. Matched horses—I. F. Davis, Solon, 1st premium, 2; J. C. Walker, Solon, 2d, 1,50. Family or work house—Geo. Gorden, Pleasant Ridge, 1st premium, 1; J. S. McIntire, Bingham, 2d, 75c.; Ab-ner Dinsmore, Bingham, 3d, 50c.; A. H. Bosworth, Solon, Ag'l Report. Draught horses—John C. Walker, Solon, lat premium, 2; I. F. Davis, Solon, 2d, 1,50. Colts 3 yrs old—C. C. Savage, Concord, lat premium, 1; Warren H. Bosworth, Solon, 2d, 76e.; Thos. F. Chase, Bingham, 3d, 50e.; 2 yrs. old, Wm. Hall, Solon, 1st premium, 1; Warren W. Bosworth, Solon, 2d, 75e.; 1 yr. old, Eastman Thompson, Solon, lat premium, 80e.; Elihu Thompson, Solon, 2d, 60e.; R. H. W. Bosworth, 3d, 40e. Spring colts—Josiah French, Jr., Solon, 1st premium, 76e.; A. W. Knight, Bingham, 2d, 50e.; Eastman Hathorn, Solon, 3d, 30e.

SREEP.

Spanish buck—Jotham S. Goodrich, Bingham, 1st premium, 1; John Dinsmore, Concord, 2d aud 3d, 75c., 50c. Common bucks—Nicholas Smith, Bingham, 1st premium, 1; Stephen Merrill, Solon, 2d, 75c. Grade French, 6 ewe sheep—Calvin Williams, Concord, 1st premium, 1,50; J. S. Goodrich, Bingham, grade Spanish, 6 ewes, 2d, 1; Nicholas Durrell, Embden grade Spanish, 6 ewes, 3d, 75c. Common 6 ewe sheep—Eastman Hathorn, Solon, 1st premium, 1,50; Moses French, Solon, 2d, 1; Jotham Whipple, Solon, 3d, 75c. Best 6 lambs—Calvin Williams, Concord, 1st premium, 1; John Dinsmore, Concord, 2d, 75c.; Moses French, Solon, 3d, 50c.

SWINE. Boar-O. H. McFadden, Embden, 1st premium, 75c.; Wm. Doran, Solon, 2d, 50c.; Wm. Doran, sow, 1st and 2d, 75, 50c.; Wm. Doran, litter of 8 pigs, 1st premium,

Cocks—Elihu Thompson, 1st and 2d, 25, 15c.; 6 hens, Elihu Thompson, 1st premium, 25c.; 6 hens, Stephen Merrill, 2d, 15c.; cock-turkey, Elihu Thompson, 1st premium, 25c.; do., Stephen Merrill, 2d, 16c.; 6 hen-turkeys, Elihu Thompson, 1st premium, 25c.; pair geese, Stephen Merrill, 1st premium, 25c.; ducks, Elihu Thompson, gratuity 25c. ompson, gratuity 25c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Firkin butter—Mrs. Calvin Williams, Concord, 1st premium, \$1; Mrs. Eli Jackman, Solon, 2d, 75c.; ball butter, Mrs. Eastman Hathorn, 1st premium, 1; Mrs. Stephen Merrill, 2d, 75c.; Mrs. Eastman Hathorn, Ag'l Report, Mrs. D. T. Thompson, Ag'l Report. Cheese—Mrs. D. T. Thompson, 1st premium, 80c.; Mrs. Z. F. Hathorn, Solon, 2d, 60c.

Seed corn—Chandler Baker, 1st premium, 30c.; Z. F. Hathorn, 2d, 25c.; Eastman Hathorn, 3d, 25c. Cabbage—Eliha Thompson, 1st premium, 40c.; Squash—Nicholas Durrell, 1st premium, 50c.; John Dinsmore, 2d, 40c. Winter apples—Jothan Whipple, 1st premium, 40c.; Nicholas Smith, 2d, 25c.; Eastman Hathorn, 3d, 20c. Fall apples—Nicholas Smith, 1st premium, 40c.; Fall apples—Nicholas Smith, 1st premium. 3d, 20c. Fail apples—Nicholas Smith, 1st premium, 40c.; Jotham Whipple, 2d, 25c.; Eastman Hathorn, 3d

The grain of wheat, like that of all other grasse s popularly called a "seed," but botanically it s a fruit; because, in its ripe condition, it is enclosed in the adhering shell (pericarp) corresponding to the loose pod of such fruits as the pea r bean. This husk is formed of a much firmer substance than the body of the grain, and in the process of grinding becoming separated, takes with it the outer leaves of the grain itself. These outer layers differ from the central mass; while the body of the seed is composed of cells densely filled with white starch granules which give the characteristic appearance of fine flour, the outer layers contain no starch, but oily and albuminone matter instead. Bran contains the husk, the coats of the seed, and the envelope of the body of

If a portion of the flour be formed into a stiff paste, and then thoroughly washed, the water will carry off a considerable part of the dough. suming at the same time a milky appearance. and a tenacious solid will be left behind, which is called the gluten, which is the starch. The iquid remaining after the starch has settled at the bottom, is colorless, but hold in solution dextrine, grape, sugar and albumen. It is called the extractive. These are the chief ingredients in flour, and the albumen and gluten are what are termed nitrogenized substances, having, chemically, a close resemblance to the flesh of animals. That the skin or cuticle of grasses contains a arge proportion of silex is proved by its hardness and by the large masses of vitrified matter being

found wherever a haystack or heap of corn is acidentally consumed by fire. It is said that wheat straw may be melted into a colorless glass by the blowpipe, without any addition, and that barley straw will melt into glass of a topaz yel-

A CALIFORNIA PLACER: The sales of fruit from the farm of G. G. Briggs, of Marysville, amounted last year to over \$100,000.

kete with her. Great Britain is very willing to

inculcate free trade doctrines among other na-

to send their cheaply made productions to us free

of duties, of course they will prevent our opera-

tives from laboring at a similar business. This

would be the answer of political economists, and

undisturbed in the beds where the Almighty de-

But all this does not do away with the fact

that we ought to make our iron, and not pay

away so many thousands of our hard-earned dol-

lars to enrich the old despotisms of Europe. We

do not know what portion of the thousands paid

out in this country for foreign iron goes from

Maine, but it is very evident that it is no small

sum. And yet we have, within our borders, iron

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

tution of the Board of Agriculture, by which

large proportion of the County Societies were de-

Delegates were present from eight Societies

viz: the Androscoggin, Kennebec, North Kenne-

and take such action in reference to making ap-

plication to the next Legislature as in their judg-

nent may be deemed advisable under the circum

We think the conclusion arrived at by the

present on this occasion, says the Boston Daily

Advertiser, a remarkable array of learning and

promise; not only a "great many of our leading

ong as civilization endures."

from the orchard of our friend J. M. Carpenter

Esq., of Pitteton. We most gratefully extend to

him therefor "the assurances of our most distin-

guished consideration," as the diplomatists say.

very popular with the washerwomen.

all be ready for him.

Convention a wise one.

prived of representation in the Board.

North Franklin and Hancock.

We learn that the convention of delegates from

posited them at their creation.

ation of them bereafter.

AUGUSTA THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 180

## VOLUME XXIX.

MAINE FARMER.

THE MAINE FARMER will commence its Twenty-ninth Volume on the 20th of December, 1860, printed upon new type throughout and with a new and appropriate vignetic heading. By a different arrangement of its columns, the amount of reading matter in the paper will also be largely increased.

Graterial for the liberal support extended in the past, it will be the aim of the Publishers to deserve it in the fature, by making the paper nearer what it should be as the organ of the agricultural and industrial interests of Maine. They have made arrangements not only for the improvement of its mechanical appearance, but also, by enlisting the services of competent writers and correspondents, in addition to its present acknowledged editorial ability, to give its column-a microressed value to sity-that Great Britain, and Sweden and other parts of Europe can work cheaper than we do, and therefore, free trade in iron is an art of wisdom on our part. Part of this may be true. It is probably true that work is ground out of the poor in those countries for a much less compensawriters and correspondents, in addition to its present acknowledged editorial ability, to give its columns an increased value the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Business Man, and to make tion than in many parts of this country. It may be true in an abstract sense that free trade in iron and everything else is an art of wisdom. If we are to have free trade, let us have it in everything the world over, the same in all countries and in

the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Business Man, and to make it, in all respects, a more acceptable visitant to the Family Circle. The protracted and exciting political exampling, which for months past has absorbed the public mind to the exclusion of almost all other subjects, having terminated, leivare will now be afforded for attention to matters of more immediate personal and domestic interest. The columns of the Farmer will be devoted unreservedly to the promotion of those interests.

Within the past few years, owing to the discouragements which have attended some other pursuits, the compation of Farming has assumed increased importance. Intelligent and enterprising men, finding the avenues of trade, or manufactures, or navigation, too densely thronged, are now bestowing their attention upon improvement in the various branches of husbandry,—devoting money, time and labor to the subject, and seeking profitably to apply the results of scientific and practical investigation and experiment to the development of the resources of Maine as an agricultural State. These efforts will do much towards determining the long-mooted question, Will Farming and all others in the solution of this important problem.

In short, whatever service may be required of the paper, within the sphere of its legitimate action, tending to the material, mental or meral well-being of the community, shall be cheerfully

and zealously rendered.

No pains will be spared to maintain its long established reputation as a useful and reliable Farm Journal and Family Visitant and Companion.

The Miscellaneous and News Departments of this paper will receive, as heretofore, special attention. All matters of Local or General Interest, Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Foreign Intelligence, the latest Market Quotations, &c., &c., will be promptly and seasonably reported.

Terms.

The Farmer will be farmished to subscribers for \$1.75, payable in 3 months from the commencement of the subscription, or \$2 st the end of the year. Subscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cents in addition to the above rates, to defray

are charged 25 cents in addition to the score late, the postage to the lines.

LOCAL AGENTS AND POSTMASTERS in the State and in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, are authorized to receive names and subscriptions for the New Yolume. They will do the Publishers and the Public a favor by making such effort as they conveniently may to increase the circulation of the Farmer in their respective neighborhoods.

To Advertisers.

To Advertisers.

The Farmer makes it an advantageous medium for advertising, and a limited space will be de-voted to that purpose. For terms, &c., see imprint on fourth

HOMAN & MANLEY, Publishers. A SPECIAL CALL

subsided, we hope our subscribers will begin to think of the Printer. A large amount is due us for the paper and for advertising, scattered in small sums all over the State, and in many other portions of the country. We greatly need at this time what is due us, to meet our pecuniary obligations. Will our friends who are indebted to us, do us the great favor to remit the whole or a portion of the amount either to us directly or make payment to our local and traveling agents as they may be called on. Will the several local agents of the Farmer bestir themselves in our behalf, and remit their collections to us at an early day.

### IS IT TREASON?

Information, derived from various source leaves little doubt that there exists a determina tion in the minds of a set of stock-jobbers and gamblers in New York, and perhaps other places, to create a financial crash like that of 1857. By taking advantage of the present excited state of public feeling in the South, by pandering to that feeling and systematically fomenting the troubles in that section (serious enough already without into another scene of ruin like that which has so lately swept over us. Hence the daily papers are filled with dispatches from the South, many of which are concocted in Wall street, designed to act upon the markets and to shake public confidence in everything relating to the business of the country. Many of these are purely fictitious and others greatly exaggerated, so that it is nearly impossible to derive from them any information that is reliable. Statements are received to-day only to be contradicted to-morrow, but sure to be followed by others equally unfounded. But false as are these statements .- and many of them are shown to be so,-they do not fail to accomplish their object. That object is to unsettle everything, to create distrust and disturb the transaction of business between different parts

These men to whom we have alluded, fatter upon the distresses and misfortunes of others while a time of general prosperity and thrift affords them but little gratification or profit. They produce nothing, they improve nothing; they add nothing to the general wealth. Their gains are from the losses of others, and acquired by cheating and fraud; and like the wreckers upon the keys of Florida, their gains are greates when wrecks are most numerous. A general revulsion and prostration of business gives them extraordinary facilities for robbery and theft, and hence their efforts to produce it.

It may appear impossible to many that it can be in the power of a few reckless men to plunge a whole community into distress, and create a general and wide spread ruin; but when we con sider how large a portion of the business of the country is done upon credit, and that whateve tends to shake or weaken public confidence strikes at the root of credit, and consequently of business, we can easily see that a few men may have a power for evil entirely disproportionate to their numbers. The fact, too, that they are not known-that they work secretly and in the dark adds greatly to their power. If the public could see the whole transaction unmasked, they would be powerless. It is for this reason we desire t do what we can to expose the plot.

The fact that the country is but just recovering from the severe and long continued revulsion o 1856-7 and 8, renders the present attempt still more atrocious. Commencing with the shipping interest in 1856, that revulsion spread over nearly the whole country and affected every branch of business. By it thousands were ruined in all parts of the land, and the business of the whole country received a shock from which it will take years to recover.

Better times are beginning to dawn upon u after this long and terrible crash. An abundan harvest has gladdened the farmer, while our com mercial and manufacturing interests are once more in a thriving state. This state of things, if it should continue, would in a few month bring about a general prosperity. Every branch of business would be again active, and everybody would find remunerative employment.

This is the condition of things to which ever good citizen is looking forward with hope. A few persons, reckless of consequences to others, seizing the opportunity afforded by the feverish excitement now existing at the South, which we all hope will be of but short duration, are determined again to plunge the country into the vortex of bankruptey and distress.

If it be treason to conspire against the gover ment of the country, of what are these men guilty who are conspiring against the people themselves, for whose benefit that government was established and whose greature it is?

We are under obligations to Hon. F. H Morse for manifold favors in the form of valuable and seasonable public documents sent us under his frank from Washington. 111 0 0 10 1

WE SHOULD MAKE OUR IRON. | PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RETURNS. It is rather a singular anomaly in business. The following is a recapitulation by counties of the rather a country which possesses naturally the vote in 418 towns and plantations. Majority great abundance of a raw material should be for Lincoln over all others 21,729; over Douglas dependent on a foreign country for nearly all that 30,136. Fifty-six towns not yet reported. raw material which it manufactures into articles

debenden on a rose Bar sound	- c, con a man and jet reported				
raw material which it manufactures into articles	Counties,	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Breckinridge.	Bell.
of use. This is the case with the United States,	Androscoggin,	2888	1432	46	60
	Aroustook,	856	313	112	2
and more particularly so with the State of Maine.	Cumberland,	7699	4521	334	307
In 1856, the year before the panic, there were	Franklin,	1958	1272	61	2
imported into the United States from abroad,	Hancock,	3163	861	943	128
	Kennebee,	6134	2234	150	236
1,427,999 tons of pig and scrap iron, amounting	Knox,	2206	1590	167	91
to \$1,356,197. Why there should be a single		- 2443	1027	272	204
	Oxioru,	4191	2525	199	14
pound imported when we have more iron ore in our	Penobscot,	5669	1413	1814	175
own country than we can use, is a question for	Piscataquis,	1482	381	349	14
	Sagadahod.	2293	660	142	274
political economists to answer. They tell you,	DOMESTICO !	4052	1894	917	12
we suppose, that iron is an article of prime neces-	Waldo,	3695	1414	507	84
sity-that Great Britain, and Sweden and other	Washington,	3260	1990	338	75
		5409	3735	310	88
parts of Europe can work cheaper than we do, and therefore, free trade in iron is an art of wis-	and the second second	₩,398	27,262	6649	1758

MASSACHUSETTS. For Lincoln, 106,374; Dou las, 34,548; Bell, 22,392; Breckenridge, 6134 Majority for Lincoln, 43,300. Andrews is elected Governor by 39,423 majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lincoln, 39,052; Douglas 25,267; Breckenridge, 2092; Bell, 398. Lincol Over all, 9295.
VERMONT. Lincoln's majority about 30,000

RHODE ISLAND. Lincoln, 12,244; Douglas 7737. Lincoln's majority, 4507. In this view-taking all nations and the whole CONNECTICUT. Lincoln, 43,227; Douglas, 15 world as one family, free trade would be the nat-381; Breckenridge, 14,444; Bell, 1512; Fusion

ural state of things. But when a large and power-1676. Lincoln's majority, 10,214. ful manufacturing and commercial nation breaks NEW YORK. The latest returns make Lincoln in upon this natural rule, and makes up a tariff majority 50,051. The republican State ticket for her own particular benefit, she destroys the elected by a corresponding majority. Member natural equilibrium of trade, and other nations of Congress, republicans 24, democrats 9-a re should make a corresponding tariff in order to

publican loss of 3. place themselves on the same footing in the mar-New Jersey. Lincoln has 4 of the electo and Douglas 3. Congressmen, 2 republicans an 3 democrats-republican loss, 1.

tions. Her commercial restrictions say to us, PENNSYLVANIA. Lincoln's majority about 70, free trade in your country, and heavy duties in 000. He also carries Philadelphia by a majority ours. Her people are crowded, and her operaover all of 873. tives will work cheap, and if they can be allowed DELAWARE. Breckenridge, 7337; Lincoln

3815; Bell, 3864; Douglas, 1023. Breckenridge' plurality 3473. ILLINOIS. Lincoln's plurality over Douglas 12,067; majority over all, 6288. The republi-

is undoubtedly the true one, and the reason cans carry the Legislature. why so many of the smelting furnaces in the Ohio. Lincoln's majority reported 44,561. Union are crumbling to ruins, and why the mil-Indiana. Lincoln's plurality over Dougla lions on millions of tons of iron are slumbering

22,500; majority over all, 5,000. MICHIGAN. Lincoln's estimated majority, 23,

Wisconsin. Lincoln's majority reported 20 MINNESOTA. No returns reported. The Sta-

is conceded, however, for Lincoln. Iowa. Lincoln's majority reported 17,000. MARYLAND. Breckenridge carries the State b

700 majority.
Virginia. The result is in doubt as between ore enough to supply our wants a thousand years. Bell and Breckenridge. The full official return Ore too, of a superior quality, and wood enough can alone determine which has carried the State

for coal, and lime enough to flux the ore, and Bell's apparent majority is about 400. MISSOURI. It is probable that Bell carries people enough to work the furnaces, and calls enough to use up all the iron that could be State by some 5000 plurality over Douglas. TENNESSEE. Bell's majority about 2000. smelted; yet we have but one smelting furnace in

KENTUCKY. Bell's majority about 10.000. the State, and that lies idle nine-tenths of the Georgia. Sixty-seven counties give Brecket This is not the only article in great and con- ridge 30,000; Bell 29,500; Douglas 9000. There stant demand that we ought to make, and for being no majority, there is a failure to elect. which we have rich supplies of the raw material The Legislature will remedy the deficiency by

in our own soil. We will continue the ennumer- choosing Breckenridge electors. The remaining Southern States-South Carol na, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Louis iana, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, have each chos the several Agricultural Societies in the State from 2000 to 10,000. en Breckenridge electors, by majorities ranging

held in Waterville on Wednesday last in accord-California. Conflicting despatches are reance with the call published by us, was not largely attended. The object of the Convention was to take into consideration the change which was Oregon not heard from. made last winter by the Legislature in the consti-

So far as known, Lincoln receives the electors vote entire of 15 States, and four-sevenths of that of New Jersey-numbering in all 173. Breckenridge carries 11 States, and receives 72 electoral votes. Bell carries 4 States, with 48 electoral votes. Douglas receives 3 electoral votes from bee and Kennebee Union, Sagadahoe, Franklin, New Jersey.

TREATMENT OF MAINE SEAMEN. The Savanna Unon consultation with those present the feel News contains an account of the treatment of the ing was unanimously expressed that the late action of the Legislature in relation to the Board master and second mate of the Bangor brig Julia was unjust and injurious to the agricultuaral in- E. Arey, Capt. E. W. Ryder and Joseph E. Ryterests of the State, and that each Society com- der, both of South Orrington in this State. They plying with the provisions of the law of 1857, were taken in charge by a committee of the citiought to be allowed to have a representation in izens of Camden county, and on examination that body. It was however regarded as doubtful, it was "proved" that they "had held improper whether upon the whole, it would be advisable at and dangerous conversation and intimacy with this time to organize any movement by the Soci- negroes; but the testimony not being sufficiently cties for the restoration of the old condition of conclusive, the jury were compelled to render things. It was a question whether the agitation verdict not to hang, but to flay the prisoners; to of the subject in the next Legislature might not confine them in jail until their brig could be have the effect of retarding rather than advanc- dropped down to the Sound, where a committee ing the consummation desired. The frequent were appointed to see them safely off, with orders tampering with and tinkering our laws was some- never to return, which sentence was duly and times more injurious than to submit for a season promptly executed." We suppose that the punto inconvenience and even injustice, from their operation. With this view of the matter the sub- stood in its literal sense, compared to the infliction ject was referred to the discretionary action of a of which, hanging would be merciful, but means ommittee consisting of Mesers. Seward Dill of simply flogging, or whipping. How a thing can North Franklin, Sam'l Wasson of Hancock, D. be "proved," when the testimony sustaining it is Cargill of Kennebec, J. M. Carpenter of Kenne admitted not to be "sufficiently conclusive," may be more clear to the minds of those engaged in hee Union and Robert Martin of Androscoggin. such an outrage than it is to us. This committee will properly consider the subject

We are disposed to considerateness and forbeat ance in view of the present excited condition of the public mind at the South, but it certainly cannot be required of us to submit without protest to such outrages upon our own citizens. If they have violated the laws of other States, let them meet the legal consequences of their misdeeds, but MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY. The dedication of the to have them subjected to the tender mercies of Massachusetts Museum of Comparative Zoology, an irresponsible mob, wherever they may happen in Cambridge, took place on Thursday last with to be sojourning in a Slave State, simply because appropriate ceremonies. Addresses were deliver- they come from the North, is calculated rather to ed by Dr. Jacob Bigelow, President Felton, Pro- provoke a retaliatory spirit than to restore a frafessor Agassiz and Governor Banks. There were ternal state of things between the two sections.

A SHOOTING MATCH. A subscriber writes that an old fashioned shooting match came off in scholars, authors and statesmen, but among the contributors to the enterprise, a great number of len, leader of one party, and E. S. Stackpole of our leading men of affairs; those who have achieved success in life by their own exertions, fields for the day, they met at Hopkins' in the or the possessors of inherited wealth, alike making generous and honorable use for the benefit of party counted 4910, and the Mullen party 4785. the community at large, of the resources in their then met in the dining hall of the Lion, and The remarks of Prof. Agassiz and Gov. Banks partook of a turkey supper, prepared for the occasion, at the expense of the Mullen party. Mulare highly spoken of, that of the former as marked with "exquisite simplicity in arrangement and len's men feeling confident that they could whip language, setting forth the history of the museum, Stackpole's side in another match, challenged ts plan, its success, it wants, and its promise," them for another hunt, which was accepted. The and the latter as worthy "to be quoted by the hunt came off on the 10th inst., and resulted in the defeat of Stackpole's party, Mullen having for promoters of liberal culture and large science so game 31,939, to Stackpole's 30,460. We had for game four barrels of squirrels, and partridges We have been luxuriating for several days plover, wild pigeons, eagles, owls, rabbits, minks. past, upon a liberal donation of Nodhead apples foxes, &c. &c., in proportion.

The steamer Eastern Queen, which was de stroyed by fire at her winter quarters in Wiscas set, has been rebuilt and refitted, and is now or her old route between Boston and Hallowell Mr. Levi Hicks informs us that the de- She is now the same old boat that was formerly mand for the Eureka Washing Machine, of which such a favorite with travellers, just as the boy he is the agent and manufacturer, is so great that jackknife with a new handle and a new blade. he has not been able promptly to supply it. It is the same old knife under all its transforms

The machine shop of P. C. Holmes & Co. Our excellent agent, Warren Fuller, Esq., at Gardiner, was slightly burned on Tuesday of Hartland, purposes to call upon subscribers to night in an attic room occupied by Mr. Charles the Former in Hartland, St. Albans, Palmyra, Swift in making jewelry boxes. Mr. Swift's ma Pittefield and East Pittefield. We hope they will chinery was injured about \$200 before the fire

GEN. JACKSON UPON SECESSION. The following passages are taken from the control, and set up a government on her own re- circulation of 100,000 copies warrants the

other manner, its character is the same. It is a government in which all the people are represented, which operates directly on the people individually, not npon the States; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State have mind the property of the people individually not npon the states; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npon the states; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npon the states; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npon the states; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npon the states; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npon the states; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npon the states; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npon the states; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npon the states; they retained all the power they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npower they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npower they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npower they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npower they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npower they did not grant. But each State have mind the people individually not npower they did not grant. But each state have mind the people individually not npower they did not grant. But each state have mind the people individually not not grant. But each state have not grant and grant not grant no ing expressly parted with so many powers as to constitute jointly with the other States a single st.; Philadelphia. nation, cannot from that period possess any right to secode, because such secosion does not break a league, but destroys the unity of a nation, and

their injury or ruin, without committing any ofwho are willing to assert a right, but would pause before they made a revolution, or incur the pen-

alties consequent upon a failure.

Because the Union was formed by compact, it s said the parties to that compact may, when they feel themselves aggrieved, depart from it; but it is precisely because it is a compact that ing obligation. It may by its terms have a sanc-tion or penalty for its breach, or it may not. If moral one; or if it should contain a penalty, as has a sanction, express or implied; and, in our case, it is both necessarily implied and expressly given. An attempt by force of arms to destroy a

overnment is an offence, by whatever means th Constitutional compact may have been formed and such government has the right, by the law o self-defence, to pass acts for punishing the offend-er, unless that right is modified, restrained or resumed by the Constitutional act. In our system although it is modified in the case of treason, yet authority is expressly given to pass all laws necessary to carry its powers into effect, and under this grant provision has been made for punishing acts which obstruct the due administration of the

Carolina is one of these proud States. Her we will dissolve-this picture of peace and proswe renounce—the very name of Americans we discard. And for what, mistaken men! for what do you throw away these inestimable blessingsfor what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honor of the Union! For the commenced. dream of a separate independence—a dream inter-rupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors, united at home-are you free from the apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful solemnly to announce that you cannot succeed The laws of the United States must be executed I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you might peace-

ably prevent their execution, deceived you—they could not have been deceived themselves. They know that a forcible opposition could alone pre-vent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion; disunion, by armed force, is TREASON. Are you really ready to incur its guilt? If you are, on the head of the instigators of the ct be the dreadful consequencesbe the dishonor, but on yours may fall the pur ishment—on your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the Government of your country. It cannot accede to the mad project of disunion of which you would be the first victims—its first magistrate cannot, if he would, avoid the performance of his duty—the consequence must be fearful for you, distressing to your fellow citizens here, and to the friends of

good government throughout the world. good government throughout the world.

\* \* I adjure you, as you prize the peace
of your country, the lives of its best citizens, and
your own fair fame, to retrace your steps. Snatch
from the archives of your State the disorganizing edict of its convention—bid its members to re-as-semble, and promulgate the decided expressions of your will to remain in the path which alone can conduct you to safety, prosperity, and honor—tell them that, compared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all—declare that you will never take the field unless the star-spangled banner of your country shall float over you—that you will not be stigmatized when dead, and dishonored and scorned while you live, as the authors of the its destroyers you cannot be. You may disturb its peace, you may interrupt the course of its bility—but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred. aracter will be transferred, and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT. The Hallowell Gazette makes up the following apportionment of Senators and Representatives, from the census of

the total population of this State is 644,137.

The Constitution provides for 31 Senators. The number of inhabitants entitled to a Senator 20.811. Apportioning the Senators to the several Counties on this ratio, and allowing the Counties having the largest fractions an additional Senator until the number of 31 Senators

follows:	Population.	Senators.	Surplus.	De
Aroostook,	22,489	1	1678	
Androscoggin,	29,743	1	8092	
Cumberland,	88,732	. 4	5488	
Franklin,	20,574	1		
Hancock,	37,728	2		
Kennebec,	55,560	3		
Knox,	33,122	2		
Lincoln,	27,886	1	7075	
Oxford,	40,763	2		
Penobscot,	72,047	3	9613	
Piscataquis,	15,054	. 1		
Sagadahoe,	21,685	1		
Somerset,	36,547	2		
Waldo,	38,418	2		
Washington,	42,555	2	933	
York,	62,152	3		
There are	151 Repre	sentativ	es. Di	vid

There are 151 Representatives. Dividing the whole population by this number, we find 4272 to be the ratio of representation for apportionment to the several Counties. This will give Aroestook 5, Androscoggin 7, Cumberland 21, Franklin 5, Hancock 9, Kennebec 13, Knox 8, Lincoln 6, Oxford 10, Penobscot 17, Piscatagoria. Lincoln 6, Oxford 10, Penobecot 17, Piscataquis 3, Sagadahoc 5, Somerset 8, Waldo 9, Wash-ington 10, and York 15.

ACCIDENT. Mr. Van Buren Morgan, whil ssisting in firing a cannon at a Republican repicing in Ellsworth on Wednesday last, was so oadly injured by the premature discharge of the piece that he soon after died. We believe a fatal past few months, from a similar cause.

The trial of Ezekiel Bowley, charged with the murder of Elbridge Cunningham in West Camden in April last, took place in Rockland last week, and resulted in the acquittal of Cun- epidemically and with great fatality in the neigh-

EDITOR'S TABLE.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for December. A splet Proclamation of Gen. Jackson, when in 1832 did number concludes the volume for 1860, more South Carolina threatened to annul the federal than redeeming all the pledges of the publisher revenue laws as she now undertakes with other at its commencement. And now they promise cotton States to reject all federal laws and federal even greater things for the future. Its present sponsibility. They are peculiarly applicable to the present crisis. We can only hope that it will be met by our present executive with as strong a hand and as clear a head as those by colored steel fashion plates; colored patterns in which Old Hickory twenty-eight years ago Berlin work, embroidery or crotchet; and 80 brought back South Carolina to her allegiance to wood engravings. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. Its fashions are always the "The Constitution of the United States forms a latest and prettiest. Every neighborhood ought government, not a league, and whether it be formed by compact between the States, or in any year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. mium. C. J. Peterson, publisher, 306 Chesnu

"THE YOUNG ISLANDERS," "MARK SEAWORTH, PETER THE WHALER" " SALT WATER." Thes any injury to that unity is not only a breach which would result from the contravention of a compact, but it is an offence against the whole Union. To say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union, is to say that the United States are not a mation; because it would be a solting the same of a popular English writer for the young, are the titles of four handsome printed volecism to contend that any part of a nation might and embrace narratives of adventures upon th dissolve its connection with the other parts, to sea, which will give them a ready currency among fence. Secession, like any other revolutionary act, may be morally justified by the extremity of oppression; but to call it a constitutional right, is confounding the meaning of terms, and can only juvenile readers. They are admirably adapted for holiday gifts, and we cordially commend them THE EDINBURGH REVIEW for October-L. Sco

& Co's. reprint, is received. The contents are, Recent Geographical Discoveries: Memoirs of the Master of Sinclair; Max Muller's Ancient Sanscrit Literature ; Grotius, and the Sources of International Law; The Churches of the Holy Land; ot. A compact is an agreement or bind- The Grand Remonstrance; Scottish Country Histories; Brain Difficulties; The United States unit contains no sanction, it may be broken with no der Mr. Buchanan. The latter article, together other consequence than moral guilt; if it have a sanction, then the breach incurs the designated or strance," in which new light is thrown upon the implied penalty. A league between independent nations, generally, has no sanction other than a of Charles I .- are of great interest and value to there is no common superior, it cannot be en-forced. A government, on the contrary, always Co. 79 Fulton st. New York. Terms \$3 per

THE HAYES' EXPEDITION. Dr. Wm. Longstraw Ir., who went out as surgeon to Dr. Hayes' are tic expedition, has returned home. He left the schooner at winter quarters, where she would re main frozen in till June. The officers and crew were all well, with the exception of the carpenter of the expedition, Gibson S. Carruthers, who died from apoplexy. He was in the first Grinnel Expedition under DeHaven. He was about thirtyone years of age. The expedition reached Uper navik Aug. 14, and on answering the Governor's arms have defended—her best blood has cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can, burst, injuring one man severely. The expedition salute at Upernavik, the gun on the United States orror and remorse, this happy Union did not stop here more than one or two days, and we will deface—this free intercourse we then sailed for Tessussiak, about two degrees far-aterrupt—these fertile fields we will deluge ther North. They encounterd some ice, and arthen sailed for Tessussiak, about two degrees farwith blood-the protection of that glorious flag rived there on the 23d. Here the furs purchased the very name of Americans we at Upernavik were manufactured into clothing by the Esquimaux, sufficient for four years. The

Commander Hayes intended to leave Tes about the 28th of August, bound up Smith Sound, on the west side, in order to attain as high a latand a vile dependence on a foreign power. If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you went up on the east side, but Dr. Hayes expects went up on the east side, but Dr. Hayes expects sion of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do our neighboring Republics, every the month of October, carry two boats and a day suffering some new revolution, or contending quantity of provisions to some point about two quantity of provisions to some point about two with some new insurrection-do they excite your hundred miles north-north-west, which he hopes April, or as soon as it is light enough. he will start for the depot and thence over the lot toward the Pole, carrying the boats too, and aunching them upon the open sea, should he find t: if not, he would go over the ice as rapidly and as far as possible. All the ship's company officers and men, were in excellent health and spirite, and enthusiastic about the result of the

> FAYETTE CATTLE SHOW. The farmers of Fay ette will hold a Town Cattle Show on Tuesday Nov. 27th. Should that day be stormy it will b held the following day. We hope every man will turn out and have his stock on the ground a Fayette Corner by nine o'clock, A. M. The following gentlemen are requested to

> on Committee as follows: On Teams of Oxen-F. A. Chase, N. P. Fellows, Ol on Teams of 3-year olds-S. N. Watson, Wm. Morri

> on, Hosea Elliot.
> On Teams of 2-year olds-P. F. Pike, Robt. Kent, I 7. Crane.
> On Teams of Yearlings and Calves—A. J. Sturtevant
> John Hubbard, M. H. Kent.
> On Drawing Match—J. H. Sturtevant, Jona. Tuck

> Sbert Lothrop.
>
> On Beef Cattle—Col. Lewis Chase, C. B. Judkins, Jas Perkins.
> On Cows, Heifers, and Heifer Calves-H. B. Lovejoy

Marshall Lane, J. A. Clough.
On Horses—A. G. French, W. C. Jones, H. Bodge. It is hoped each district will turn out en ma and make it a pleasant and profitable occasion

S. C. Tuck. Fayette Ridge, Nov. 16th, 1860. FIRE IN READFIELD. The alms-house belonging

to the town was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary inmate. The barn attached to the premises was burned down some weeks since, with ts contents of hay and grain. That also was set on fire. We learn that the authorities of the town are on the track of the incendiary, who will be dealt with as he deserves.

The new Universalist Church in Bangor now nearly completed, is one of the most beautiful church edifices in that city, and in some re spects, says the Whig, surpasses any in the State. The towers, of which there are two, will, when finished, present a rich and beautiful appearance. The building is 87 by 63 feet, and will cost about

FIRE IN GLENBURN. On Friday evening, 9th inst., as we are sorry to learn, the dwelling house of Mr. Phillip Morrill of Glenburn, a well known agriculturist, was destroyed by fire, with nearly all the furniture, 100 bushels of potatoes, and 150 bushels of grain. No insurance. The loss is heavy, and the case is one which excites much sympathy.

INDIGNITY TO MR. DOUGLAS. It is stated that Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, while addressing a meeting in Montgomery, Ala., was struck on the head by a rotten egg thrown from the crowd, and a portion bespattered the face of Mrs. Douglas, who was seated near him. Other gentlemen upon

doin College, Pres. Champlin of Waterville College, Mr. Northup of Massachusetts, Dr. True of Bethel, J. D. Pulsifer, Esq., of Auburn, and Rev. H. C. Leonard of Waterville.

A series of Missionary Conventions be holden as follows: At Bangor, Nov. 20th; at Bucksport, Nov. 21st; at Searsport, Nov. 22d accident occurred in the seme place within the at Camden, Nov. 23d; at Thomaston, Nov. 24th; to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and contin through the day and evening.

DIPTHERIA. The Waterville Mail states that this fearful throat complaint is now prevailing THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

and offer a few suggestions in relation to it.

idle and criminal youth, are of comparatively recent form School." One boy, sentenced to two years in laid date in this country. The first one established in the United States was, I believe, in New York in 1824. Philadelphia opened one in 1828, and Boston in 1835. alternative sentence was one year in the State Prison. Since then, however, they have multiplied quite rapidly, has left the School and is doing finely. Another, with so that now, there are twenty-four in eleven States, in successful operation. The aggregate cost for the buildings and grounds for these Schools, is reported at about lar facts which might be given, speak volumes in favor \$2,300,000. In these there is room for 6574 children. of the Institution, and show that we are getting hold of Since their opening, they have received 41,711 inmates, the right way of treating youthful offenders. of which number they, to-day, have under their charge, Still some who would cripple or abolish it. There are

stand in front of the building and look off to the east, the Legislature last winter, were not wisely and econom

are three wings. The front one, occupied by the Super- Reform School? intendent's family and the other officers, is 42 feet by 43. Economy ! Yes, the Institution should be managed The side wings, in which are the work-shops, dormito- with the most rigid economy. Let there be a committee ries, &c., are each 70 feet by 42. On each corner of the appointed to investigate its finances, and if, in any de, three wings there is an octagonal tower, 11 feet by 11, partment, retrenchment can be made, let it be done rising seven stories high, in four of which there are But as it is now managed, there is no good ground for rooms where the most stubborn and disobedient boys may the cry of extravagance or improvidence. Under the be confined. To guard against all misapprehension, present arrangement, it costs only \$35 per year to board however, let it be said that light and air are freely ad- each boy, and in this is included the cost of boarding mitted into these rooms, so that confinement there, all the officers. That is to say, the board of 180 perthough solitary, is neither dismal nor unhealthy.

there is a yard, 215 feet by 115, for a play-ground. It ing and feeding a single person. Certainly this is not should be four times as large. There is also a quite a very enormous price! The clothing for each boy spacious hall in the house, used for this purpose in cold costs \$15 per annum. This again, I am inclined to and stormy weather.

dining-room for sub-officers and employees, a large any useless outlay on dress. Indeed, I should say the kitchen where the cooking for the boys is done, dining- State was too parsimonious in this respect. room for the boys, wash-room, bathing-room, store- But let us leave details and look at the expenses rooms, &c.

use of which has been given to the State by the City of by 160, the number of boys now in the School, and it Portland so long as it may be wanted for a Beform gives a dividend of \$81.25, the amount it costs the State School. The boys, assisted by two men, carry on the farm. It is increasing in value and productiveness and morally, each boy in the School. Or, if we add to every year, and will soon be one of the finest farms in \$13,000, \$4,845 which the School will receive this year that region. Last year, according to the Superintend. from various other sources, it will give \$17,845. This. ent's report, the gross value of its products was \$3,053. divided by 160, will give a dividend of \$111.50, the There are six oxen, five horses, and eleven cows kept on amount in gross, saying nothing of the work performed,

time in the Reform School. They rise at five in the number of boys were increased, the cost per head would summer, and at half past five in the winter. The hour be still less, as it would require no more officers to take for retiring is half past eight. On every day except care of 200 boys than it does 160, or at most only one they make bricks, (they will burn 500,000 this year,) is not a large sum considered absolutely. Nor is it, carry on the farm, bottom shoes, cane seat chairs, make when we compare it with the expenses of other Instituall their own clothes, bedding, &c., and do their cook- tions of a similar character. Indeed, in nearly haif of ing and washing.

On Sunday they have regular religious services in the capita is greater than in ours. Chapel, conducted by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Hillman, But I dismiss this whole subject of expense by saying and in the afternoon there is a Sunday School, carried on by Mr. Cook of Portland, assisted by fifteen or twenty lars and cents. While I hold to the most rigid economy ladies and gentlemen who go out every Sunday as teach- in managing every Institution. I maintain that it is the ers. The interest these teachers manifest for the boys duty of the State to sustain this School even though it greatly encourages them. It is a benefit to all of us to necessarily costs twice the amount it now does. First, have others interested in our welfare. Last Christmas the child claims by right the means of meral and intelthese teachers gave their scholars an oyster supper, and lectual education from its natural parents. If it has no the year before, they prepared a Christmas Tree. For parents or they are incapable of furnishing such means, their unwearied labors and seal, they certainly deserve then the duties of parent devolve upon the State and the thanks of the entire State.

Twice each week, all who desire, receive instruction ligious education. If the State neglect such duty, it is in vocal music. Their singing adds much to the ordi- guilty before God and men. Here are boys, scattered nary Sunday services, beside exerting a general elevat- all over our broad domain, from Kittery Point to Quoddy

rere generally prompt and correct. The examples downward road of idleness and crime. If left uncher given them also were performed with such readiness as ed, they will make utter shipwreck of character and heo show that the principles involved were understood. In the government of the School, the Superintendent, Mr. Scamman, and his Assistants, aim to be parental proper influences, a large per cent. of them can be and kind. Their chief reliance is upon moral agencies. The boys are divided into five grades—the first, second, duty. The history of the varied Reformatory Instituthird, fourth, and the grade of Truth and Honor. When tions of this and other lands which glorify our age, be enters the School, every boy is placed in the fourth leaves no room for doubt on this point. And is there any and lowest grade, and left to work his way up. In a one so sordid, so mean, so utterly dead to every noble very short time some boys rise to the grade of Truth and philanthropic appeal, as to hold back the arm of and Honor, which is the highest, and are then allowed the State from doing this grand and Christlike work he many privileges which the others do not enjoy.

As it seemed to me, the boys generally are contented. There have been but a few runaways since the School was established-not over twelve, and some of these

voluntarily returned. Their clothing is tidy and comfortable, and their diet. though simple, is healthy and abundant. To satisfy the curious, I give the following as their bill of fare:-Breakfast every day is made of bread and coffee. On each alternate night, supper is the same. The other nights, with the exception of Sunday, when gingerbread i added, it consists of boiled rice and molasses. For dinner, they have meat every Monday, soup on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, beans or peas on Wednesday, fish on Friday, and rice and molasses on Sunday.

On the whole, I can say that I shall ever look back upon my visit with pleasure and gratitude. The kindless shown me by the Superintendent's family, as well as the sub-officers, calls for my sineere thanks. Then, ness of the grounds, the general appearance of health, omfort and good nature which prevail among the boys, and, moreover, the sympathy and untiring seal of the officers for those under their charge, inspire confidence these unfortunate people, should not be saddled with in the general wisdom of the present management of the Institution and awaken the brightest hopes for its future usefulness.

But some will ask. Is the School really accomplishing what its friends have a right to expect? Are the boys receiving any permanent benefit? These are practical questions, and such as every citizen of our State is en itled to ask. And I am glad, after careful inquiry and xamination of facts, to answer them in the affirmative. do not claim that every boy who is sent to the Reform School is reformed. To look for such a result would, as it seems to me, be unreasonable. There is in every hov. however far advanced in crime, an element of good, and and other countries, most beautifully illustrates the power of kindness to develop this element. In these School what has been the result? The number in the School Schools we have a fulfillment of the words of Jesus, "he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works shall he do;" for surely to now, than there were then, who need the influences of a reclaim those whose early and loathsome vices have almost obliterated the stamp of humanity, is greater tha to calm the tempest by a word or to feed the multitude with a few loaves and fishes.

All must know, that to take boys from idleness, truancy, and vicious surroundings, many of whom have lost one or both parents, or worse still, who have an intemperate father or mother, and place them in a beautiful location, surrounded by green fields and an abundance of sunlight and pure air to breathe, where they can be trained to habits of industry and study, blessed by the gentle and purifying influences of music and rehy sympathy and love, must indeed help them to return of the Committee.

It was also further resolved Chicago, Ill., reports ninety per cent. of the number discharged as reformed. The Massachusetts Reform school reports sixty. After careful inquiry into the character of boys discharged and those now in our Reform School. I think it would be fair to say that sixty per cent. of those who go there are permanently improved. If our Judges and Justices would send boys there during their minority instead of for a few months, and our Governors would not abuse the pardoning power, still large number would come out improved.

I cite the following facts among the many that might be given, to show with what results our Referm School discipline is attended. One boy, committed for stealing, to which he had long been addicted, is now living in Portland with a trader, and though hundreds of dollars annually pass through his hands, he preserves his integ-Another boy, sent there for the same offence, is now one of the best and most trustworthy members of bills of these denom the School, and is soon to leave with a bright future be- named.

fore him. One, after leaving the School, writes to the THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL. Superintendent, "I am glad I have had the benefit of the Institution, and I think a great many who are left I have recently made a visit to our State Reform
School, and thinking some account of it might be interesting to your many readers, I venture to ask for space
in the columns of the Farmer to make some statements

School."

Another writes to the Metron a very tender nd offer a few suggestions in relation to it.

Schools for the training and reformation of vagrant,

be in the State Prison if I had not been sent to the Re-

Our State Reform School is beautifully situated at some members in the Legislature every winter, who, for Cape Elizabeth, about four miles from Portland. If the some reason, would lay a palsying hand upon it. They whole State had been searched through, it would have say it costs the State too much. As though thirteen been difficult to find a fitter location for it. As you thousand dollars, the sum asked for and appropriated by with Portland and a portion of the Bay in the distance, ically spent in training one hundred and fifty or two and beautiful farms intervening, you have a view whose hundred boys; in inspiring them with a love of labor. loveliness no words can describe. It must exert a a love of study and a love of virtue, and sending them soothing and elevating influence upon every inmate of out into the community to add to its stock of industry, wealth, morality and manly character, who else would The building, which is of brick, presents a fine and im- go to increase the amount of public ignorance, poverty posing appearance, especially from a distance. The main and crime! Economy! Is any other money drawn and central part, which contains the school-rooms, the nospital, chapel, &c., is 65 feet square. Branching from it judiciously expended as this which gives support to the

sons, (20 officers and 160 boys,) costs \$5,600, or sixty In the rear of the building, enclosed by a high fence, cents per week each, or almost nine cents a day for lodgthink, is not very extravagant. I am sure that no per-In the basement story, there is the family cook-room, son who should visit the School, would think there is

the School in the aggregate. We will take \$13,000, the Connected with the School is a farm of 160 acres, the sum appropriated this year by the State, and divide it it costs to lodge, feed, clothe, warm, and instruct intel-Some may wish to know how the boys spend their lectually and morally, a single boy for a year. If the Sunday, they work six hours, study four, and spend the more. Now, let it be asked in all soberness, if this is a remaining five and one half hours in "devotional exer- large sum for the State to appropriate to restore a vicious cises, incidental duties and recreations." For work, or criminal boy to industry and virtue? It certainly the Reform Schools of this country, the annual cost per

the child has a right to look to it, for a mental and re\_ Of the day schools, I can say that so far as I had an have no fathers and mothers or whose fathers and mothpportunity for judging, they seemed to be well managed. ers are incompetent to guide them in the paths of virtugave one class a partial examination and the answers ous intelligence. These boys are living in the dark and come a curse to themselves and the community in which they live. But if taken in season and submitted to the turned into ways of Christian usefulness and manly cause it costs a little money! Yes, to the dishonor of humanity, it must be confessed that there are such. Some of them go up to our Legislature every winter to make a public show of their littleness and ventilate their paraimony. When such men get into power, the old Puritan prayer for the State becomes peculiarly appropriate-"God save the Commonwealth !" It is to be hoped that Maine will not be governed by any such "penny wise" and "pound foolish" counsels.

> But some may say the School ought to be sustained by those towns which most need it. In other words, the expenses of every boy sent there should be defrayed by the town to which he belongs. To this I reply by saying, such a course would manifestly throw too great a burden upon large towns. It is well known that most of the boys who go to the Reform School from large towns and cities, are from the lowest and most ignorant Irish families-such families as bring but little intelligreat deal of pauperism, vice and crime. These people must live somewhere, but they carry no good to the towns where they congregate. Now I submit that Portland and Bangor, after paying large pauper bills for the additional burden of supporting their youthful criminals in a Reform School. It is but just, at any rate generous, for other parts of the State to help carry this

> There is another objection against throwing the support of the School upon the towns sending boys there. The experience of the last three years has demonstrated that such a policy is suicidal to the School. It has shown that some towns will suffer their boys to grow up in vice and crime rather than directly take fifty or a hundred dollars per annum from their treasury. The law of 1858 provided that instead of drawing the entire support of the School from the State treasury, as had been done up to that date, towns and cities should pay above, there are towns that will see their vicious youth increase in vice rather than tax their voters one cent per capita to send such youth to a Reform School. Let us be wisely economical, but wisely humane too.

THE PANIC IN THE MONEY MARKET. New York, 19th. A meeting of Bank officers was held this afternoon at the Bank of Commerce. It was unanimously resolved that the Banks represented will units in the purchase through a Committee, unanimously resolved that the Land Committee, will unite in the purchase through a Committee, of sterling bills to the extent of two million five hundred thousand dollars, and pay for the same hundred thousand dollars, and pay for the same

f the Committee.

It was also further resolved that the Banks represented will during the present week expand to the extent of five per cent beyond their receipts and they recommend the same course to the Banks of the city.

Business on the corn exchange is paralyzed, and prices of produce almost nominal.

Bank shares and State and Government securi ties fell seriously to-day; the cales of the former were very small, owing to the entire absence of buyers; the various kinds are pressed for sale at 5 to 10 per cent reduction from last week. Gov-

Counterfeit bills are in circuation hereabouts, as follows: Tens on the City Bank, Worcester, Mass.; tens on City Bank, Manchester, N. H.; twenties on Railroad Bank, Lowell, Mass.; fives on Shelburne Falls Bank, Pittsfield, Mass. The only safe way is to refuse all AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

PARKERS and others must remember that the prices of man articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day— in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in the market, am as we can only give the prices or Tuesday, due allowance mus

BRIGHTON MARKET.... Nov. 15.

BOSTON MARKET.... Nov. 17.

NEW YORK MARKET.... Nov. 19.

to good 5,29 a 5,70; rancy ann extra 5,50 a 7,50.

Wheat duil and declined 2 a 4c—sales 56,000 bushels—Chica
go Spring 1,08 a 1,15; Milwaukie Club 1,13 a 1,16, red winter
western 2,23 a 1,25.

Corn has a declining tendency—sales 48,000 bush—mixed
western 65 a 56.

Dr. L. Block. OF AUGUSTA, MAINE,

(Formerly from the Kingdom of the Netherlands,)

Difficult cases of Chronics are respectfully solicited.

READ THIS.

Sold by druggists, grocers, and all medic

To Consumptives.

with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consump-tion—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Park's Plasters.

Park's Patent Porous Prickly Plasters.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR. Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and im-

parts a delightful odor. If you wish a fine, healthy head of hair,

MRS. WINSLOW.

In Bath, Nov. 11th, James B. Soule to Emeline B. Getchel

John A. Witherspoon, 29.

In Covington, Ky., Nov. 2d, Elisha T. Coolidge, of Cincinnati, bhio, aged 84, formerly of Bangor.

In Freedom, Margaret, wife of John C. Glidden, 68.

In Oardiner, Nov. 7th, Edward Swan, Esq., aged 78; Nov. 12th, Busan, wife of Thompson Atwood, aged 65.

In Norridgewock, Nov. 5th, Esther A., wife of Orgood C. Iones, 31 vs.

nnes, SI yrs. In Parsonsfield, Oct. 12th, Wm. Moulton, aged 76. In Portland, 16th inst., Abigail Ferris, aged 65 yrs. 7 mos. In Westbrook, 14th inst., Mrs. Phebe J. Ilsley, late of Port-

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES,

A FEW MORE LEFT!

E. VARNEY, AGEST,

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

In Winchester, Mass., Nov. 11th, Carrie May, only ch Milton Welch, Esq. of Cuthbert Ga. 10; Her remains brought to Monmouth for burial.

ry it. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per box.

Union.

foundation than mere rumor or speculation:

Charleston, Nov. 12. The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this city assembled to-night. The galleries were filled with ladies. Judge Magrath presided. Speeches were made by the chairman, and Messrs. Spratt, Rhett, Colcock, Conner and others, all strongly favoring secession. When one of the speakers declared that this Union is dissolved, the enthusiasm was unbounded. There is no longer a doubt but that the State will secede.

Stand she has taken. The United States flag is not recognized in any part of the State. Mr. Bonham has resigned his seat in Congress. A special dispatch from Georgia says that Senate has unanimously passed the bill appropriating one million of dollars for arming the State. The Convention bill will pass unanimously. A special Washington dispatch says a letter from a strong cotton house in Charleston states that there is really no unanimity, even in South Carolina, for secession. Business men, artisans, mechanics, and all the professional classes and any part of the State.

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The Convention bill will pass unanimously. The Convention bill will pass unanimously a special dispatch from Georgia says that Senate has unanimously passed the bill appropriating one million of dollars for arming the State.

The Convention bill will pass unanimously as a letter from a strong cotton house in Charleston states that there is really no unanimity, even in South Carolina, for secession. Business men, artisans, mechanics, and all the professional classes are on-

Mr. Hill, member of Congress from Georgia, says:

has taken a decided stand for secession.

New York, Nov. 13. A Washington dispatch to the World says that the Virginia Congressmen there represent the sentiment of the State to be Columbia, S. C., Nov. 13. Mr. Keitt was serenaded last night, and made an exciting speech, urging prompt action. He said the President was pledged to secession, and would be held to it. South Carolina should shatter the Union.

The Legislature adjourned this morning.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 13. The Governor has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 20th inst. He considers that there is a the Northern States promise.

New York, Nov. 13. The Washington Con-

South Carolina Convention. It embodies a portion of the American Declaration of Independence, with a list of grievances altered to suit the present condition of affairs in that State. A copy, it is understood, was laid before the President yesterday. Nashville, Tenn. Nov. 13. Georgia and South

Carolina bank notes are taken here at 5 per cent. Charleston, Nov. 14. The excitement continues intense. The people are determined to send delegates to the Convention pledged to secession

The banks have not yet suspended, but are expected to be compelled to do so within a week.
A large amount of Northern paper has been laid
over, but none protested. The merchants scorn

abide the action of a Southern Conference.

Washington, Nov. 13. Letters have been received from leading politicians in all the border slave states, against secession. The mercantile and moneyed interest are almost unanimous for University of the Capital and Moneyed interest are almost unanimous for University of the Naples of Europe. Capital and the Starope. Capital and the Starope. The Naples correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs as follow: "Naples, Friday. Capital and moneyed interest are almost unanimous for University of Starope."

Washington, Nov. 14. Many of the prevalent reports and conjectures concerning the action of soon. the government are untrue, and most of them exaggerations. The course of the Administration will afford no just cause for increasing the present excitement in either the South or North, but

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 14. The Governor's victory were six hundred brass guns of large cal-

recommendations held in the letter. The proclamation calling for a State Convention will be issued on the 7th of December. The THREE DAYS LATER. The steamer Vanderbilt

Charleston, Nov. The booksellers of this city and Savannah have returned Harper's publications, and a movement is on foot to return all ed a brilliant victory on the 3d inst., on the Gar-

ted, unless the companies guaranty to maintain them should they become vagrants. This is reviving an old law considered to be a dead letter. New York, Nov. 15. Seventy stand of arms have been discovered under negro cabins on a plantation in Tammany Parish, Louisiana.

Sterling Exchange from Southern banks offering at 106. Sales of the Bank of Charleston

THE ANDROSCOGGIN RAILROAD EXTENSION. The

Sterling Exchange 1052; Southern jobbing paper quoted 18 to 24 per cent. discount.

THE Androscoggin Railroa Lewiston Falls Journal, says:

The Breckinridge General Committee have is-

ring it till Congress meets.

It is reported that the corvette Savannah, has been ordered to be in readiness for a trip to and was committed to the jail at Alfred.

sion speeches.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 15. The Governor Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 15.

Ingost the people to prepare for secession.

Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 15. At a conference of leading men of all parties to-day, it was unanimously agreed that a convention be called. Resistance was recommended.

A resolution was introduced giving the Governor power, in case of federal coercion of a seconding State, to employ the military forces of Georgia to resist.

A ship of about 1200 tons has been common-to the Worromon-Togus, in Pitteton, by William Bradstreet, This store will be kept open during the winter, and the above manned goods will be sold at Bargains. Please call and see for yourselve, at Kennebunkport on the 12th inst. She is named "Longfellow," in compliment to the Poet-Professor.

WESTON'S BONNET ROOMS.

This store will be kept open during the winter, and the above manned goods will be sold at Bargains. Please call and see for yourselve, at Kennebunkport on the 12th inst. She is named "Longfellow," in compliment to the Poet-Professor.

the State will secode.

The news of Senator Hammond's resignation

The new Senator Hammond's resignation Hammond's resignation Hammond's resignation Hammond's resignation Hammond's resignation Hammo

The news of Senator Hammond's resignation and that the Governor of Mississippi would call an extra session of the Legislature, was received with enthusiasm.

The Bank of Charleston has agreed to take the bonds of the State for \$100,000, and other city banks will take the balance of the \$400,000 loan.

The Courier office displays the Palmetto flag, with the words, "South Carolina has moved; other States will follow."

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times \$288.

"The Secretary of War has received intelli-

gence to-day that the troops held the Charleston arsenal at the request of the United States Naval A Baltimore merchant, just returned from a Southern tour, says that South Carolina will undoubtedly secede, but that the general sentiment of North Carolina is decidedly in favor of the

Charleston, S. C., 17th. Judge Magrath is talked of for commissioner to settle the terms of secession with the United States government.

Richmond, Va., 17th. It is the purpose of Viron the 20th inst. He considers that there is a necessity for providing better safeguards for the lives, liberties and property of the people of Mississippi than the late election and past action of the Northern States promise. north refuse compliance therewith, Virginia will stitution publishes one of the forms of the declaration of independence to be submitted to the

State as almost unanimous for secession.

Senator Slidell favors secession.

It is reported that the entire Carolina Congressional delegation will resign.

Washington, 19th. It is reported that Judge
Wayne of Ga., has written to a friend in this
city that four-fifths of the citizens of Savannah

## FOREIGN NEWS.

are opposed to secession.

Two Days Later from Europe. The steamer the idea of repudiation, confident of being able to meet their liabilities.

The money market is very stringent, the banks refusing to discount.

The ladies of the State have opened a subscription. The ladies of the State have opened a subscription.

The ladies of the State have opened a subscription for a testimonial to Gen. Cushing. It is proposed to be a silver miniature of the brig James Gray.

The Washington Light Infantry took charge of the government arsenal this morning, with the assent, it is supposed, of the President.

Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 14. The bill appropriating a million of dollars, to be used at the discretion of the Governor to put Georgia in a sermine to the ladies of the Lorship says that the great questions which appear to the British Minister at Turin. It is dated October 27. His Lorship says that the great questions which appear to the British Minister at Turin. It is dated October 27. His Lorship says that the great questions which appear to the British Minister at Turin. It is dated October 27. His Lorship says that the great questions which appear to the British Minister at Turin. It is dated October 27. His Lorship says that the great questions which appear to the British government to be at issue are these: Were the people of Italy justified in asking assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from the government with which they were discontented; and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his army? His Lorship says that the great questions which appear to the British Minister at Turin. It is dated October 27. His Lorship says that the great questions which appear to the British Minister at Turin. It is dated October 27. His Lorship says that the great questions which appear to the British Minister at Turin. It is dated October 27. His Lorship says that the great questions which appear to the British Minister at Turin. It is dated October 27. His Lorship says that the great questions which appear to the British Minister at Turin. It is dated October 27. His Lorship says that the great questions which appear to the British Minister at Turin. It is detailed and the great questions of the Great question discretion of the Governor, to put Georgia in a state of defense, has passed the House unanimously.

Speeches are made nightly by Toombs, Thomas R. Cobb and others in favor of secession. Stephens, Johnson and others are speaking in opposition to disquiple. sition to disunion.

Richmond, Va. Nov. 13. The Union men are their liberties and consolidating the work of their making vigorous efforts to send commissioners to South Carolina and Georgia, to induce them to wishes of Europe."

nion.

with the honors of war, but are to lay down their

Virginia deprecates the precipitate action of arms at the Porta di Napoli of Capua to-morrow. South Carolina. Sentator Hunter is opposed to secession. They will come to Naples. Naples is illuminated and there are great rejoicings.

reach London in season to be forwarded per Canada via Queenstown. Full details of the capture of the Taku forts by the allies had not been received at Liverpool; what had come to hand agree substantially with the French version of the affair, which is as follows: On the 21st the allies, after a vehement resistance, carried by assault the most important of the Taku forts. Two hunary, unless South Carolina sooner secedes. The resignation was accepted, and he was requested to designate a suitable person to fill the vacancy. In the event of no one being found to take it, the office will be discontinued.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 14. If a Southern Convention is called, Tennessee will be represented in it. as far as Tien Tsin. Among the trophies of the

letter will be published on Thursday. It is similar in tone to that of Gov. Gist's of South Carolina. It is opposed to waiting for other States to act, and recommends immediate secession.

The Union men of the State will oppose the recommendations held in the letter. proceed to Pekin with a cavalry escort.

Convention will meet on the first Monday in Jan-uary. frem Southampton 7th inst., arrived at New York on the 18th.

tions, and a movement is on foot to return all northern publications unless known to be sound on the slavery question.

It is reported that the foreign consuls here are awaiting secession to open negotiations with the State.

The Mayor to-day notified the agents of the Northern steamship lines that henceforth the landing of steerage passengers will not be normit.

THE ANDROSCOGGIN RAILROAD EXTENSION. The

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15. One of the city banks refuses all South Carolina banks bills.

Washington, Nov. 15. The President, it is said, knows fully all the schemes of the seceders, and will meet the responsibility devolving upon him when the time for action comes.

New York, Nov. 15. Letters from Louisville.

Ky., say that Union demonstrations are soon to be made by the Bell and Everett men in every county in that State.

Ex.Mayor Swan of Baltimore addressed a large by Boston parties to take the Androscoggin Railroad was held on Monday evening. It was stated that about half (174 miles) of the extension was already graded, and that \$70,000 had been expended; \$52,000 have been subscribed and paid in—all but about \$10,000 in Bath.

By the terms of the Bath loan bill the company is now entitled to the first instal-ment (\$100,000) of the loan, and the ecrip will be issued in a few days. Offers have been made Ex-Mayor Swan of Baltimore addressed a large meeting at the Bell-Everett head-quarters in this city last evening. He advised a general convention of delegates from all the States, at which the North should guaranty the enforcement of the fugitive slave law and the equal right of the South to occupy the territories.

The Breckinvidus General Committee have in the states of the states and rolling stock, will cost a little rising \$400,000.

The Breckiniage General Committee have issued an address deprecating secession.

Charleston, Nov. 15. The Governor of Florida says that State goes for secession with Carolina.

New York, Nov. 15. Senator Hammond's resignation is immediate. His personal effects have been removed to South Carolina.

Collector Beaufort has officially resigned.

The President will not issue an address, deferring it till Congress meets.

Twelve hundred kegs of powder and eighty-four boxes of ammunition were shipped for Charleston Panama, was lost at sea after having experienced to-day. The Hampshire has been ordered to be fitted for the home equadron.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 15. There was a parade of the minute men, military and firemen last night. Messrs. Orr, Keitt and others made secession speeches.

100,000 for 1861! ELEGANT PREMIUMS TO GETTERS-UP OF CLUBS ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE For 1861! Vols. XVII. and XVIII.

### RRECTED WEEKLY.

| \$6 00 to 8 00| Round Hog. | \$7 00 to 18 00 1 00 to 12 00 local Past Pork, | 10 00 to 12 50 1 55 to 9 00 Mutton, | 5 to 6 1 00 to 12 50 local Past Pork, | 10 to 12 10 to 175 Geese, | 10 to 175 Geese, | 6 to 8 37 to 40 Glover Seed, | 15 to 14 25 to 35 Herdsgras, | 300 to 35 0 to 0 Red Top | 16 00 to 18 00 27 to 25 Lime, | 75 to 80 18 to 20 Piecee Wool, | 56 to 40 10 to 12 Pulled Wool, | 32 to 35 16 to 12 Pulled Wool, | 32 to 35 16 to 13 Lime, | 75 to 10 16 to 15 Hides, | 75 to 10 16 to 15 Hides, | 75 to 10 0 16 to 16 Hides, | 75 to 10 0 16 to 16 Hides, | 75 to 10 0 16 to 16 Hides, | 75 to 10 0 16 to 16 Hides, | 75 to 10 0 16 to 16 Hides, | 75 to 10 0 16 Hides, EDITED BY T. S. ARTHUR AND VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND. Devoted to Social Literature, Art, Morals, Health and

Devoted to Social Literature, Art, Morals, Health and
Domestic Happiness.

O well known is the HOME MAGAZINE in all parts of the
in United States and the Canadas, that we are scarcely required in the announcement for 1861 to speak of its peculiar
characteristics. All that its name implies, the editors have
striven and will still strive to make it.

Our purpose has ever been to give a magazine that should
unlie the attractions of choice and elegant Literature with
high moral aims, and teach useful lessons to men, women and
children, in all degrees of life. Still more enimently will this
feature of excellence, interest and usefulness in the reading matter of the Home Magazine be regarded in the future volumes.

ure volumes.

In the January number will be commenced a new serial At market 1000 Beeves, 1000 Stores, 8000 Sheep, 1000 Swin-PRIORS—Beef Cattle.—Extra, \$7 50; first quality, 7 00 7 25; second, \$6 50 @ \$0 00; third, 4 50 @ \$5 50. NOTHING BUT MONEY .- BY T. S. ARTHUR. Miss Townsend will continue to furnish those charming sto-ries and exquisite picture-sketches which have been the delight of so many readers. While

Working Oxen.—None.
Milek Cows.—\$30 @ \$40; common, \$18 @ \$19.
Veal Calves.—\$3 @ \$4.
Yearlings—\$7 @ \$9; two yrs. old 10 @ \$12, three yrs. old Writers of the First Talent and Reputation Will give their best efforts to our pages. Besides its carefully edited LITERARY DEPARTMENT, a portion of the Magasine is devoted to subjects of special interest to the Home circle. It has A Health Department, A Mother's Department, 14 @ 17. Hides. - 04 @ 7c \( \) h. Calf Skins. - 10 @ 12c. \( \) b. Sheep and Lambs. - \$1 25 @ 1 75; extra \$2 75 \$3 @ \$3,80. Pelts. - \$1 @ \$1,75 each. Swins - Btores, wholesals 65c; retail 7c.; Spring Pigs 74c; fat ggs, undressed, none.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per ound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together ith the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow, at the same price, a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—vary-

AN ELEGANT STEEL ENGRAVING is given in each number of the Magazine, besides from six to eight pages of dress, mantle, and needle-work patterns, and other choice illustrations. a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—vary-groun 28 to 34 per cent.
Total number of Stock cars over the different roads 269:
Remarks—Market for extra Beef remains the same as last sek. Poorer qualities are dull and sell lower. Sheep and mbs 25c. \* head lower than last week and dull. PREMIUMS.

PREMIUMS.

We offer two elegant and attractive steel engravings, as premiums to all who make up Clubs. One of them is called "SEVENTY-SIX," and is 16 inches by 23; the other, "HE KNEW THE SCRIPTURES FROM HIS YOUTH," 14 inches by 20. They are first-class engravings as to execution, and will make handsome ornaments for any parior. The publisher's price for these plates is \$1,50 each. FLOUR.—Sales of common brands Western at \$5 25 @ 0 00; anny brands at \$5 30 @ 5 2; extras \$5 22; @ 6 00 and surperior at \$6 25 @ \$5 75 \$\$ barrel. Southern is firm at \$6 25 for anny; \$\$ 75 & 7 13 \$\$ for extras; and \$7 50 @ 8 50 for superior. Coan—Yellow, 77 @ 78; mixed 75; @ 76c \$\$ bush. Rys.—Sa 76 \$5 per bushel. Hay—Eastern is scarce and selling at \$24 \$\$ ton.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE. 1 copy (and one of the premium plates,) . . . . . . . \$2.00 1 copies (and one of the premium plates to getter-up Tour has a declined 10 a 25c—sales 7,500 bbls—superfine te 4,90 a 5,00; extra do 5,00 a 5,25, round hoop Ohio 5.25 a j; extra Western 5,25 a 5,50. Southern—sales 12c0—mixed tood 5,25 a 5,75; fancy and extra 5,85 a 7,40. Canada—sales

Specimen numbers sent to all who wish to subscribe or

CLUBBING.

Home Magazine, and Godey, Harper, or Knickerbocker, \$3.50 r annum. Home Magazine and Saturday Evening Post, \$3.00. PHYSICIAN OF OLD STANDING DISEASES.

Address, T. S. ARTHUR & CO., 323 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

fully solicited.

OFFICE-74 State Street, Corner of Green.
ly44 County of Kennebec.

THE Perritor of JAMES ROWE, Administrator on the estate of EDWARD ROWE, late of Vassalboro', in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of four hundred dollars:—that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Vassalboro' and described as follows, vis:—The homestead farm of the deceased, with the buildings thereon:—That a partial sale of said real estate would injure the remainder thereof; that an advantageous offer has been made to him for said real estate, of the hundred dollars, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to accept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

JAMES ROWE. READ THIS.

SHELBYTHLE, TENN, Oct. 16, 1860.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son:—Sirs-Gratitude to you, and duty to suffering humanity, require that I should make known the benefit I have derived from the use of your truly valuable Pain Killer; and if by seeing this, any sufferer will be induced, as I was, to give it a trial and be healed, I shall be compensated a thousand fold.

In June, 1855, after a protracted illness of several months, I was severely attacted with drowsiness, vertigo, dimness of sight and loss of appetite, accompanied by fever, difficulty of breathing, etc. My physician pronounced my case pneumonia bordering on the first stage of consumption; and after exhausting his skill, declared, positively, that I had the consumption, that he could do nothing for me, and that I must die. However, he advised me to use \* \* \* use of \* \* \* which proved inefficient.

vised me to use \* \* \* use of \* \* \* which proved inefficient.

By this time my symptoms were pain in the head, morning, evening, and during the night, darting pains through the chest, burning in the palms of the hands, quick pulse, night sweats, difficulty of breathing, etc., when, fortunately, I got hold of the "People's Pamphlet," in which I saw the cases of Messrs. Blinn, Cone and others, which induced me to try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and strange as it may appear, I derived more benefit from the use of one twenty-five cent bottle than I had done from all other medicines. I have used four bottles of the Pain Killer, and am hearty and enjoy better health than I have heretofore done for a number of years.

GUSTAVUS A. CELOX.

Sold by druggists, grocers, and all medicine dealers. 2w48 KENNEBEC COUNTY .... In Probate Court at AUGUSTA, on the SECOND Monday of November, 1860.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKEB, Judge.

Attest. J. Braveou. Register.

said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest. J. Burron, Register. To the Judge of Probate for the County of

Kennebec. Kennebec.

THE under-igned represents, that ABIGAIL CHAPMAN, of China, in said County, died recently, intestate, teaving personal estate to the amount of twenty dollars, to be administered: That said deceased had for some time been a pauper of said town of China, whereby said town became a creditor of said deceased; that she left no father, mother or children, and no kindred residing in this County, to the knowledge of your petitioner; wherefore your petitioner, one of the Selectmen of said China, prays that letters of administration on said estate may be granted to himself.

ELI H. WEBBER. The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years

used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sume Cure for Consumption KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, or ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

The NABBEU CUUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the second Monday of November, 1860.

On the Petition aforeasid, Ongasses, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon. Attest: J. Busron, Register. KENNEBEC COUNTY .... In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November, 1860.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will
and testament of NIOHOLAS HINKLEY, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having been presented for pro-PARKS PRICKLY PLASTERS are the wonder of science. Through sectional or porous divisions they yield readily to the motion of the body, throw off all unhealthy, offensive excretions, and can be worn when other plasters are useless. They are worn with delight and should always be used for Aches, Paios, Rhumatism, Colds, Consumption, Female Weakness, etc. One size on loth; three sizes on leather. Sold everywhere, from 1 to 2½ dimes. Sample sent by mail on receipt of 26 cents.

mouth, in said County, deceased, naving over probate;

Ondered, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the Maine Farmer printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, at nine o'clock in the forencon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

ROBERT HUSSEY, late of Rome,
In the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: A lipersons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

October 22, 1853.

HODA HUSSEY.

49\* An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing
Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the guma. reducing all inflamation
—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend
apon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and
health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of CATHERINE BABBIDGE, late of Vassalboro'

n the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has underta-ten that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, herefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased tre desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted To Public Sprakes and Singers, Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy particularly recommends itself. It not only clears the voice to prepare it for the greatest exertion, but, by its Tonic and Strengthening properties, prevents prostration, so often the follower of great exertion in speaking and singing. The above suggestions are from use in cases where all other remedies have failed to preduce effect. Campaign speakers will find this true to the letter, and make their arguments felt. See advertisement. 2w48 said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to October 22, 1860. 49\* ANDREW P. SMILEY.

October 22, 1860. 49 ANDREW P. SMILEY.

KENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1860.

NTHONY S. COOMBS, Administrator on the estate of ISAAO S. HALL, late of Windsor, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Orders, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register.

40° In Auburn, Nov. 1st, Horace C. Little, of the Portland Adver-tiser, to Rosa J. Roak.

In Alfred 10th inst., Scolly U. Rand of Baxton, to Lydia M.

Vhite.

In Bangor, 12th inst., Timothy Smith to Nancy L. Crawford.

In Biddeford, 13th inst., Samuel D. Learey to Sarah D. Milliof Woolwich.

Canaan, Nov. 5th, Royal F. Holt to Frances L. Foster, of Skowhegan.
Exeter, Nov. 5th, Jonathan N. Berry to Emma Wing,

In Mallowell, 10th inst., v. M. Bursley of Motel Classetvine, 16 R.A. F. Austin.

In Jaffrey, N. H., Nov. 14, by Rev. E. W. Coffin, William F. Abbott to Olive P. Grant, both of Pittston, Me.

In North Waldoboro', Nov. 17th, by Reuben Orff, Esq., Reuben Genthner of Union, to Mrs. Mary L. Shuman of Waldoboro. In Portland, 16th inst., Solomon Hartford to Sussan Griffin. In Sidney, Nov. 6th, by Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham, DeMerritt L. Bawtelle to Nellie A. Woodcock. [We thank our young friends for remembering the printer on an occasion of so much enjoyment to themselves. They have his warmest wishes for their continued happiness through life.]

In Windsor, 14th inst., by T. O. Davis, Esq., Leonard Albee to Josephine Gaylord of Boston, Mass. A true copy.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In. Court of Probate, held as Aug. ista, on the second Monday of November, 1860.

A LMIRAH P. HASKELL, widow of JAMES B. HASKELL, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for Commissioners to set out her dower in the real estate of said deceased:

ORLERAD, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. R. BAKER, Judge.

thould not be granted.

H. K. B.

True copy. Atte 4: J. Burron, Register. THE NORTH WAYNE SOUTHE COMPANY propose to close their Boarding House in North Wayne, and will sell the Furniture of said house, at Auction, on Fainary, Nov. 30k (sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.,) consisting in part as follows, viz:—Bedsteads, Bedding, Feather Beds, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Sieves, Ritchen Furniture, &c., &c.,

CONSISTING OF

THE Members of the Monmouth Metual Fire Insurance Com-pany are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said ompany will be held at the Town House, in Monmouth, in the company will be near at the Town House, in Ameliands, in County of Kennebec, on Wednesday the nineteenth day of December next, at ten of the clock in the forencon of said day, to transact the following business, viz.: ranasct the following business, viz.:

1. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

2. To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting.

3. To see what alterations, if any, the company will make in their By-Laws.

WASHINGTON WILCOX, SECRETARY.

MONIMOUTH, Nov. 21, 1860.

HORSE FOR SALE. FOR SALE, a BLACK HAWK MARE, ten years old, weighs about 1000 fbs. She will be sold at a great bargain, as the present owner is about to leave the State, and has no

arther use for her. Apply to 4w49 JAMES SMILEY, North Sidney, (river read.) WANTED. Agents, Ladies or Gentlemen, to sell my original and copyrighted 26 cent Packages of Stationary. The heat in the market. Agents have made and can make money by selling them. Before engaging elsewhere, be sure and call upon, or address, with stamp enclosed, the originator and pioneer in the business,

3w49

B. B. RUSSELL,

3w59

515 Washington Street, Beston.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME and SODA FOR CONSUMPTION &c.
Sold by EBEN FULLER.

THE CELEBRATED WATER OIL and Non explosive Fluid, for sale by 43 F. W. KINSMAN.

Great Work on the Horse. BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

PROFESSOR OF PATROLOGY AND OPERATIVE SURGERY IN THE

VETERINARY COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, ETC., ETC. WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiasic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engrayings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Fee Grooming, Shoeing, and the general of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES Of the causes, aymptoms and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Ca-tarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Picurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Gough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth, and Ulcers, and Decayed Treth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Botts, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhoss, Jaundice, Hepatirrhoss, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Btomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Or-

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Syavin, Ring-Bone, Sweenle, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galia, Founder, Bole Bruises and Gravel, Cracked Hoof, Scratches, Cauker, Thrush and Corns, also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment o
Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Sarfeit, Locked Jaw,
Rheumatism, Cramp, Galle, Diseases of
the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to
manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Boweling, Firing, Heroia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Barey's Method of taming Horses; how
to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt;
how to accusions a horse to strange
sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride and Break him to Harness;
also, the form and law of Warranty.
The whose being the result of more than
fifteen years' careful study of the habits,
peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of
this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred higgs.vings. It is printed in a ctear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, \$1 00, or, in cloth, extra, \$1.25. \$1000 a year can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the blook, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,

1861 THE ILLUSTRATED 1861 REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS.

NUMBER SEVEN Of this valuable and instructive work, for 1861, is now ready.

Olliustrated as usual with about one hundred and fifty engravings, its contents are rendered as attractive in appearance as they are useful in the kind and amount of the information they impart. The following are the subjects of some of the principal chapters:

I. WORKING MEN'S COTTAGES—Seventeen Engravings and Six Designs.

II. LAYING OUT GROUNDS—Five Engravings.

III. PRUNING AND TRAINING BOSES—Eleven Engrav-

Twenty-one Engravings.

V. STRUCTURES FOR GREEN HOUSE PLANTS-Ten Rogravings.
VI. DOMESTIC POULTRY—Thirty-Three Engravings—including Five Deatons for Poultry House. Twenty-one
Figary'ng, with General Rules for their Prevention
and Extipation.
VIII. FILTERS AND FILTERING CISTERNS—Four En-

gravings.

IX. AGRICULTURAL NOTES—Fourteen Engravings.

X. HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

XI. BURAL MISCELLANY.

XII. DOMESTIC ECONOMY, &c., &c.

XIII. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm, the Garden and the Fireside—Two Dollars a year; and THE CULTIVATOR—Monthly—Fifty Cents a year. The Collect of these Journals sent free to all applicants
8w48

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends in Winthrop and vicinity, that he has fitted up a new and commodious re, and filled it with A NEW ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST APPROVED DRUGS. dedicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Chemicals

which he will sell on liberal terms, fir cash or approved cred He has also employed a skilful and experienced person, will will be constantly on hand to attend to the preparation and cos-reporting of presentions. will be constantly on name to assess to the property of the pounding of prescriptions.

Those in want of reliable articles in his line will be accommodated by calling at the NEW DRUG STORE, our cheap side Main Street, NEARLY OFFORTS THE WINTERSOF HOUSE.

P. C. BRADFORD.

Winthrop, Nov. 12, 1860. Lincoln, Washburn and Burlingame. PHOTOGRAPHS of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for sale HENDER'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS of ISRAEL WASHBURN for sale HENDEE'S. PHOTOGRAPHS of BURLINGAME sor sale at HENDEE'S. PHOTOGRAPHS of REV. E. B. WEBB for sale at HENDER'S. PHOTOGRAPHS of the STATE HOUSE and INSANE OSPITAL for sale at HENDEE'S.

Rooms opposite Stanley House, Water Street,
48tf AUGUSTA, ME.

Farm for Sale.

THE FARM known as the Reuben Dyer farm, situation of the reliance of Strong, and nine miles from Farmington village, consisting of 120 acres of superior land; cuts 35 toes of hay; well watered and wooded; two good orchards, and prime sugar orchard, with good and convenient buildings, is for sale very cheap. Further information may be obtained by application to the subscriber in Strong.

Nov. 1860.

A GOOD FARM, situated at Bartlett's Corner, at North Jay, containing 140 acres, cuts about 50 tons of hay; has a large two story House well finished and well located for a Public House, with two large Barns and Shed, and a large Store, well finished, with a Dwelling-House over said store; a good Biacksmith Shop; a good aqueduct to the house and barn—living water. All well located for business of any kind, and within a few rods of the depot and has a good orchard. A Great Bargais.

A Great Bargain.

ICHABOD BARTLETT, North Jay. Photographs and Frames. DHOTOGRAPHS made from old Daguerreotypes, enlarged to any size desired, finished in colors or India Ink, and arranted to give perfect satisfaction. PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES of all styles and sizes, for sale at Those wishing for Pictures or Frames will do well to call beoms opposite Stanley House, Water Screet, Augusta, Me Stf J. S. HENDEE, PROPRIETOR.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal. THE best and cheapest food for Cattle ever produced. attening qualities are
NOT EXCEEDED BY ANY OTHER ARTICLE, nd for producing milk it has no equal.

The above article is for sale in large or small quantities, by
Hallowell, Dec. 10, 1889.

52

8. PAGE & CO. E. G. Doe and Son, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

FINDINGS, EDMUND G. DOR, THOMAS A. DOR. Still AUGUSTA, Me. Ladies' Winter Cloaks. ILBURN & BARTON would inform the Ladies of Augusta and vicinity that they have fitted up a room for the sale of LOARS, and have just received a full assortment of the most proved styles, to which they invite the attention of customers Augusta, Nov. 16, 1860.

Thibets and Wool Delaines. TEW AND ELEGANT STYLES of printed THIBETS and WOOL DELAINES just received by Augusta, Nov. 14. ist48 KILBURN & BARTON. BALMORAL SKIRTS. A splendid assortment at KILBURN & BARTON'S. 12

Fancy Silks. 100 PIRCES PANCY SILES just received by KILBURN & BARTON.

SEND stamp for particulars.
Sw45\* GHORGE CURRIER, BOSTON, MASS.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES: NEW CLOTHING HOUSE. THE Subscribers have just returned from Boston with an im-READY MADE CLOTHING

Consisting of Overcoats, Frock Coats, Business Frocks and Sacks. NEW STYLES OF PANTS. NEW STYLES OF VESTS.

Black and Fancy Pants-Silk, Satin and Velve Vests.

Also a very large stock of MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

of all kinds and descriptions. SHIRTS, COLLARS, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, SILK AND WOOLEN UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS WHITE AND MIXED. Also a large and well selected stock of

HATS AND CAPS, FALL STYLES

BOSTON and NEW YORK.

CANES AND UMBRELLAS. RUBBER GOODS, Consisting of Conts, Leggings, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., all of which will be sold very cheap.

Particular attention paid to CUSTOM WORK ch will be made and trimmed in the very best style of the le, and Warranted to fit.

TREMEMBER THE PLACE AT One Door North of the Stanley House,

WATER STREET ..... Augusta PATTEN AND AUSTIN. FASHIONABLE CLOAKS

JUST RECEIVED BY HOLCOMB & CASWELL. THE Flora Eugene, Zouave De Voyage, Bedouin De Te.

Also, a full supply of BONNETS and HATS and MILLIN-ERY GOODS generally. Augusta, Nov. 5, 1860.

AGENTS WANTED. SOMETHING NEW AND ORIGINAL. PIERCE'S VARIETY ENVELOPE, CONTAINING NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES and some ar-ticles of Jewelry or fancy articles worth more than double In order to effect a rapid sale, we offer them to the public at

Barcelons, and

the low price of 25 cts. each. The packages are securely sealed and will be sent to any part of the United States on the receipt of the price, with 10 cts. additional to pay postage. C. A. PIERCE. Eastern Express Office.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. HOLCOMB & CASWELL AVE just received large additions to their stock, and custy of attractive goods adapted to the season, and at low prices.

Augusta, Nov. 5, 1860.

Fall and Winter Dry Goods. ILBURN & BARTON beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have recently enlarged and greatimproved their store, and are now prepared to exhibit one of largest, richest and most committee stocks of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS ings.

IV. NEW FRUITS AND POMOLOGICAL NOTICES—
ever offered in this market.

Their stock embraces all the new styles of Dress Goods,

Cloaks, and Cloak Goods, Shawls, Housekeeping Goods, Woolens, Domestics, &c., &c., and will be sold at the lowest prices.

Augusta, Nov. 14, 1860. 48tf KILBURN & BARTON.

School Notice, Vassalborough. IX. AGRICULTURAL NOTES—Fourteen Engravings.

X. HORTICULTURAL NOTES—Fourteen Engravings.

X. HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

XII. BURAL MISCELLANY.

XII. DOMESTIC ECONOMY, &c., &c.

XIII. ADVEBTISEMENTS.

The Six Previous Numbers of the Annual Registric may also be had in paper covers as originally issued, at Twenty-five cents, each, or \$1,50 for the whole set of Seven, including 1861. They are also for sale in Two Volumes, bound, princed on larger and finer paper, and illustrated with about NINE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, sent by mail, postpaid, for \$1 each. Address all orders or inquiries it.

WHO ALSO PUBLISH

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—A Weekly Journal for the Parm, the Garden and the Fireside—Two Dollars a year; and THE CULTIVATOR—Monthly—Fifty Cents a year.

Vassalboro', Oct. 6th, 1860. H. W. HAMILTON, M. D., HOMEOPATHIO PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. AUGUSTA, Maine.

Office---Winthrop Hall, Room No. 4.

" Hours from 2 P. M. to 4 P. M.

" " 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. 3m47 INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.
MRS. S. W. MASON WILL open a SINGING SCHOOL for children, at 29 Swan St., Wednesday, Oct. 17.

M. & C. R. WELLS! NO 6, BRIDGE'S BLOCK,
HAVE on hand an extensive assortment of
PABLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Weberse and Block Webers Sefer Side

PABLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Mahogany and Black Walnut Sofas, Sides and Corner What-nois, Teapoys, Toilet and Common Pine Tables, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, Looking Glasses, Black Walnut and Birch Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Pine Bureaus, Mahogany, Walnut and Marble top Centre Tables, Rocking Chairs, Sinks and Wash Stands, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Settee Cradles, Picture Frames, Sieds, and all articles in the Furniture tine.

Also constantly on hand a large number of READY MADE COFFINS.

Mahogany, Black Walnut, Birch and Pine, finished up in the best manner.

1. To Coffin Plates formished at short notice.

Augusta, Jan. 2d, 1860.

Cancers Cured.

her; Post office address, Vassalbero'. Flour, Corn, &c. JUST RECEIVED, by schrs. Augusta, T. B. Hodgman and D. K. Arey, 1500 bbs. Piour, ALL GRADES.

100 " Cement.

ALSO IN STORE, 5000 bush. Prime Mixed Corn.
400 " " Bye.

1500 " Oats.

200 casks NEW Lime.

For sale by PARROTT & BRADBURY.

Oct. 29, 1869.

46 Augusta Dye House. HATS and Society of ALL KINDS GARMENTS OF ALL KINDS Articles sent by stage or express promptly at-tended to. 3#47

Shop and Water Privilege for Sale. SHOP BRIG WASHER FIVILEGE 10T SERIE.

STUATED in Milo Village, and one of the best locations for a Carriage or Cabinet maker that can be found.

Also, EIGHTY-EIGHT acres of WOOD AND TIMBER LAND which will be sold cheap for cash or part credit.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, by mail or otherwise.

T. SARGENT, Jr. 47tf

Farm for Sale. THE FARM owned and occupied by the subscriber is again offered for rale, containing some 80 acres of land under a good state of cultivation; mark intervaparily cleared; good woodlet, pasturage, &c.; also, an orchard The above property will be sold low if applied for soon. West Farmingdale, Me., Nov. 5, 1860. Pickled Fish. 30 Barrels Hallibut Napes and Fins.
20 Barrels Hallibuts Heads.
For sale by JOHN McARTHUR,
No. 1 Market Square.

Molasses, &c.

10 Hogsheads early crop Cuba Molasses.
Ticross and Bbis. P. R. & New Orloans Molasses.
30 Chests Ten.
Hogsheads and Barrels of Sugar, &c., for sale by
JOHN McARTHUR,
No. 1 Market Square. NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

appointed Executor of the last will and testament of MARY LANE, late of Readfield, at the county of Kennebee, deceased, testate, and has underaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons herefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to October 22, 1360.

48 COLUMBUS LANE.

Kerosene Lamps. Augusta, Nov. 14.

Augusta, Nov. 14.

Mayoriad.

Augusta, Nov. 14.

Mayoriad.

Augusta, Nov. 14.

Mayoriad.

Mayoriad.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. STRONG & ROSS'S PATENT, MANUPACTURED and sold by
JOHN HOWE, Jr.

Brandon, Vermont,
and sold by Frank E. Hows.
No. 203, Broadway, N. Y.;
Lurisay I. Hows, General agent for the
New England States,
No. 138 & 140 Congress St.,
Boaton, Mass.,
where a general assortment of Howe's Scales, and Lillie's Chilled and Wrought Iron SAFES may be
Sound.

He's Chilled and Wrought Iron SAFES may be Sound.

These Scales have always taken first class Premiums at every Fair where they have been exhibited. For accuracy and durability they are unsurpassed by any scale now in use.

Read extracts from Maine State Agricultural Society's Reports Oct. 1860.

\* These scales are aimple and effectual accurate and durable. Check rods are not used; injury to the bearings from jostiling and vibration is avoided by the platform resting on balls in cups. The large scales do not require any pit to receive the apparatus; can easily he set; are free from the action of frost, and at less expense than others require. They weigh equally well when out of level. We consider them the best scales in MS. SENTER, V. COMMITTEE.

J. K. OSGOOD.

Agent for State of Maine.

Post Office address, Gardiner, Maine.

Ly45

BATES' STUMP AND ROCK LIFTER. STUMP AND ROCK LIFTER.

SEVERAL months ago the Mains Farmer noticed a new in Machine for pulling stumps and litting rocks, invented by Mr. Calcb Bates, of Kingstrn, Mass.

Mn. THOMAS NEWCOMB of Kingston, having the right to make and sell the machines in the State of Maine, wishes to call the attention of farmers and others to its merits, among which are its great power, simple construction, lighteness to move from place to place, its durability and cheapuress. Three men can move it easily on the derrick; no team is required to work it.

The Machine is also made mounted on two wheels, so that when a rock or any other heavy body is raised from the ground it can be carried to any place required, by a team. The carriage is so constructed that the same machine may be used upon it that is used upon the derrick.

The price of the machine is:—On Derrick \$50,00.

On Wheels 180,00.

On Wheels 180,00.
For information in regard to Town or County Rights, for circulars describing it or in ordering Machines, address

Oak Grove Seminary.

WM. L. HASKELL, A. H. Associate, with such other assistance as may be required.

Faithful attention will be given to thou; branches which lie at the basis of an English education. Also to fit students for entering College And thorough instruction will also be given in French and German.

The Boarding House continues under the care of JAMES VAN BLARCOM, Superintendent.

Terms for Tuition and Board as heretofore.

GEORGE RICHARDSON, CLERK. Vassalboro', 25th 10th mo , 1860.

A Farm For Sale.

I AM offering for sale the Farm on which I now reside, pleasantly situated on the south side of Sandy River, in the town of Avon, three-fourths of a mile from the great thoroughfare leading from Phillips to Farmington, twelve miles from Farmington, twelve miles from Farmington, and three miles from Strong the contemplated extension of said road, and five miles from Phillips. Baid Farm cuts about 35 tons of hay the present uncommonly dry season, and contains two hundred acres of excellent lands—one hundred acres is suitable for clearing and woodland, and the other hundred acres is suitable for clearing and woodland, and the other hundred acres is suitable for clearing and woodland, and the other hundred is suitable for clearing and become said farm consist of one house, 20 by 32; an L. 13 by 56, including wood and carriage house, two barns, one 36 by 40, the other 36 by 38, with suitable sheds and piggery, all finished and new; also, two wells of never-failing w-ter, one at the house and the other at the barn. Said Farm is on a high ridge of land, excellent for the production of wheat and grass seed. Also, Stock, Hay, and Farming Tools, all of which will be sold separate or together. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Avon, Oct. 29, 1860.

AS AT ANY OTHER PLACE ON THE BIVER.

Oysters sent to any part of the City free Augusta, Sept. 25, 1860.

Thorough Bred South Down Sheep for Sale.

A flock of COTSWOLD EWES and BUCKS of superior quality, being the selections from fine flocks of blood stock in this State. The attention of the Agriculturist and of Sheep-growers, particularly, is invited to these specimens, which shave never been surpassed for breeding qualities, strength and beauty by any similar stock brought to Maine.

Persons wishing any of the above named sheep can secure a good barrain by anniving to me be lattered.

THE Subscriber has for sale, FULL BROOD and GRADE SHOET HORN DURHAM 60WS, HEIFERS AND CALVES.

FULL BLOOD and GRADE SHEEP AND BUCK of Branish and French Merinors and Leicesters; Grade South and Oxford Down Buck and Ewe Lambs.

Two pairs of two years old STEERS, well matched, handy and kind; girt 6 feet 6 inches, and 6 feet 4 inches. I also keep upon my farm the Thoroughbred Short Horn Durham Bull, DUKK OF MANLUS, bred in New York, and was awarded the first prize at the late State Show in Portland, and the same at the North Kennebec Fair. TERMS reasonable.

South Vassalboro', Nov. 7, 7880.

WARREN PERGIVAL.

3w45\*

South Down Bucks for Sale.

I Now offer for sale, six thoroughbred Lamba, all bred by Edward Wait, Orange Co., New York. These are from one of the best and most reliable flocks in New York. They units wood and mutten qualities to an uncommon degree, are all of good size and fit for use.

Also, for sale, six half-blood Bucks, one year old; weight from OBADIAH WHITTIER.

5. 1860.

471f

I offer for sale three Bull Calves, by Damon 3d; average girt about 5 feet. Also, two 'very fine cows," 5 years old, in calf by Damon 3d.
OBADIAH WHITTIER. North Vienna, Nov. 5, 1860.

Winchester, Mass. Improve your Swine.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal

Hay Cutters. GALES & GATE HAY OUTTERS

A T MANUFACTURER'S PRICES, Wholesals and Retail.

KENDALL & WHITNEY.

POSTLAND.

Fresh Ground Plaster

HE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the above arti-cie, in large or small quantities, at their mills in Hallowell Hallowell, Oct. 1859. 60 S. PAGE & CO.

New England Mower.

SANBORN & REED, SURGEON DENTISTS, (Successors to J. K. Liucein,) CORNER OF STATE AND BRIDGE STREETS,

(PURE AND FULL-BLOOD,) By JOHN F. ANDERSON, South Windham.

GROUND COFFEE at prices ranging from ten to twentyfour cents per pound, for sale by
J. HEDGE & CO.

THE Subscriber has a FULL BLOOD CHESTER
BOAR which he will keep the ensuing season.
TERMS—One dollar for the season, and ten ceasts a
day for keeping.
Augusta, Nov. 6, 1860.
3w48\*

ONSTANTLY on hand and for sale in large or small quanti-ties. The best quality of Blue Plaster.

COLBURN & FAUGHT.

Vanes! Vanes!!

AGENCY IN PORTLAND. THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of the MEW ENGLAND MOWING MACHINE in Portland, Westbrook and Gorham. The machines can be seen and pur-

DEVONS.

a in regard of the control of the co Where they are manufactured, or THOMAS NEWCOMB,

THE WINTER TERM of this Institution will open on T bird day, the 27th of 11th mos, 1860, and continue eleven weeks, under the charge of AUGUSTINE JONES, A. B. as Principal, and WM. L. HASKELL, A. B. Associate.

Applications should be addressed, at an early date, to the uperintendent, Vassalboro', Maine.

A Farm For Sale.

Avon, Oct. 29, 1860. Oysters, Oysters, THE subscriber b-gs leave to inform the citizens of Augusta, that he still continues at the OLD STAND, and is daily receiving, by railroad, FRESH OYSTERS which he "shells out" by the gallon, quart, pint, or in smaller quantities—to suit the wants of his numerous customers. My oysters are carefully selected, and being taken fresh from the shell can be relied upon as EXTAN MICE. Solid Oysters \$1,33, liquid Oysters \$1,00 per callon. Owsters in the shell contact.

I am also prepared to serve up Oysters in all the various forms which may be called for, such as Raw, Roast, Stewed, Fried, Blazed, &c., &c., and have accommodations for parties, who will be waited upon with politeness and served with dispatch. And, as I intend to accommodate the public by keeping Oysters they ear round (and not for the few winter months, only), and as it will be my endeavor to a ill the best of Oysters, at the very lowest, living prices, I trust I may receive a fair share of patronage.

THE undersigned have now on hand and for sale, a number of splendid SOUTH DOWN BUCKS and EWES. These animals the owners take pride in saying, selong to a Noble stock of Thorough-breeds; the Southdown being of "that kind" originally imported by Samuel Thorn of New York.

Hardy Grape Vines. DELAWARE, DIANA, CONCORD, UNION
VILLAGE, and every discription of out-door
grape vines worth growing, for sale, Wholehale
and Revall, by
E. A. BRACKETT & CO,

500 BAGS COTTON SEED MEAL. Superior to Linseed or Corn Meal for producing milk or fattening cattle just received and for sale to the trade, or retail at the Portinud Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. Orders promptly answered.

KENDALL & WHITNEY.

VANES suitable for Churches, Academies, Barns, Summer Houses, &c., beautiful patterns, from the beas manufactory in New England, for sale at the lowest prices by KENDALL & WHITNEY, 3m45 Old City Hall, Portland.

d at his store, No. 5 Milk Street, opposite New Market, Portland. MOSES G. DOW.

A charm, most spiritual, faint, And delicate, forsakes the breast, Bird-like, when it perceives the taint Of prying breath upon its nest.

Using, enjoying, let us live;
Set here to grow, what should we do
But take what soil and climate give?
For thence must come our sap and hue-

Nor becken comers, nor debar; Let them take balm or gall away, According as their natures are. Look straight at all things from the soul, But beast not much to understand; Make each new action sound and whole, Then leave it in its place unscanned.

Be true, devoid of aim or care, Nor posture nor antagonize; Know well that clouds of this our air But seem to wrap the mighty skies

Search starry mysteries overhead,
Where wonders gleam; yet bear in mind
That earth's our planet, firm to tread,
Nor in the star-dance left behind. For nothing is withheld, be sure,

Our being needed to have shown; The far was meant to be obscure, The near was placed so to be known. Cast we no astrologic scheme

To map the course we must pursue; But use the lights whene'er they beam. And every trusty landmark, too.

cannot touch us, nor we it; The present moment's in our grasp. Soul severed from the truth is sin; The dark and dizzy guif is doubt; Truth never moves—unmoved therein, Our road is straight and firm throughout

This road forever doth abide, The universe, if fate so call.

# The Story Teller.

A WINTER UNDERGROUND.

The short but glorious summer of Lapland was drawing to a close, and I remembered with re gret that the hour of my departure from Kublitz was at hand. Still I lingered, for I had spent several of the happiest weeks of my life in that fairy spot of earth, so far removed from the track of the bustling British tourist. I had grown attached to my simple-hearted hosts; and their constant kindness, their gay good humor, and the freshness and novelty of the holiday life, had indescribable charms for me Kublitz is a place little known. It lies in Swedish Lapland, about a hundred and fifty miles beyond the extreme limits of Norway; and its silvery river and emerald pastures are surrounded by the far stretching moorlands, of which by far the greater part of the country consists. Far away to the South might be seen, on a clear day, rising dimly above the vast purple moors, a line of blue peaks that faintly dotted the distant horizon. These are the Khol Mountains, the mighty Scandinavian Alps which divide Norway from Sweden, and whose northernmost summits have often seemed to me, as I gazed on them from the Lapland wastes, the very outposts of European civilization. To the

North, a line of low hills broke the distant sky

was a pile of dressed doer sails, a copper lamp hung by a chain from the roof; I had pillows and bolsters stuffed with the plumage of the eider duck and the wild the roof to be a quick transition from deliline—the last range, I was told, between fair Kublitz and the grim icy bergs of the lonely Arc- en quilts of yielding eider down; and—crowning fine active little fellows, wonderfully strong in tic Sea. There, among those hills, the northern unhunted bear roamed unmolested in his shaggy strength, the unhunted wolf howled along the deep ravines, the marten clung to the pine branch, and the elk ranged the brakes, free from any fear of intrusive man. Nothing would have tempted my kindly Lapland hosts to explore that mountain range, guarded by a thousand superstitious legends, and named, in their figurative tongue, the Witches' Hills. But let me try to describe Kublitz itself, as I saw it first, basking in the shortlived smile of the arctic summer, when nature seems to compensate by a wondrous lavishness of love and care for the ephemeral character

of the enjoyment. All that rocky glen where the village nestled all those verdunt prairies that encircled it, those shrubby woods that belted the meadows, and were bounded in their turn by the trackless moors, had blossomed like a garden in Fairyland. Fruit and flowers! everywhere truit and flowers! The gray rocks that rose above the houses blushed literally crimson with the wild strawberries-those wondrous strawberries that spring up everywhere in Lapland, whose profusion is such that they stain the hoofs of the reindeer and the sledge of the traveller, yet are so delicate and matchless in flavor that the Czar himself sends for them, by estafettes, all the long, long way, to his summer palace of Tsarzkoy-Chele. But strawberries are not the only gifts that bounteous summer flings with full hands upon Lapland. The crags, the meadows, the thickets, glow and blossom with a thousand many-hued flowers; the meres and pools are white with lilies; the woods are full of strange fruits, and joyous songs of birds; the grass springs up luxuriantly; the ferns, mosses lichens, have all their varied tints of deeper of brighter green; the moors are carpeted with red and purple heaths; and even the dangerous quagmires are ruddy with the tempting fruit of the cranberry. One never knows what a summer really is, never knows with what exuberant mirth the world can rejoice at bursting from the chains of winter, until one has seen Lapland.

And the people? Well, all I can say is, liked them, and they me. I never met a young face or an old one among these simple folks that had not a smile for the stranger; I never went into a Lapland hut without finding a kindly welcome, for my worthy little hosts would bustle to fill the biggest bowl with milk, and the largest basket with berries, and to produce great piles of "smalke" and dried fish from the sea coast, and, luxury unparalleled, perhaps even a great black loaf, brought all the way from Norway (for Lapland has no bread.) to do honor to the foreign guest. How could I help growing fond of these queer, elfin-looking, soft-hearted people? I had heard ugly stories of them among the Swedes and Norwegians: they were called savages, idolaters enchanters, even cannibals; but I can only say that they not only did not eat me, but even abstained from fleecing me, as nations much more polished and accomplished are in the habit of doing to wayfarers. The village of Kublitz way built of green boughs and wattles, the posts alone which supported each cottage being of pine timber. In fact, the huts were not cottages-they were leafy booths such as the roving Tartar some times constructs; and these summer palaces of living verdure added to the holiday air of the place and were suggestive of a perpetual picnic. But the true houses were under the earth, not above its surface. The green tents I have been describing were mere temporary pavilions; and beneat them, with only a low chimney, like a magnified molehill, peeping above ground, were the true homes of the Laplanders, the caverned storehous for all their worldly wealth, and their own dwell ings for more than nine months of the year And now the time was coming when the greet booths were to be deserted, and the sun to vanish,

tid winter. Peter Wow, the chief man of the ries all this bewildered me. But that pight village, in whose wigwam I dwelt, warned me that there were high revels held among the dwellers the daylight would speedily cease, and that he in caves. Peter Wow, as chief of the village, enhad prepared the boat to convey me down the tertained all the beauty and wealth (all the ugliriver southwards, so that I might reach Norway ness and poverty as well) of Kublitz in his hospibefore it got dark." A strange idea seized me- table halls underground. Torches blazed and what if I were to stop behind! I have been here sputtered; lamps, fed by seal oil and deer's fat, through the daylight, the long three months' were lighted, and hung to every bracket and proday, that puzzled me so terribly at first, and jection through all the subterranean dwelling robbed me of my sleep, and made me blink like and at a very early hour, the monotonous but iman owl at the unwearing sun that would shine at patient beating of the Lapland drum summons midnight, and which upset all the habits of my the guests. previous life. I recollected what a strange sen- All Kublitz was there, and young and old. sation that had been, how new, fresh and pi- holiday garb. There were games and sweetmeats quant; and it is not often, let me tell you, that a for the children, dancing for the lade and lasses somewhat world-worp and world-wearied man, and abundance of tobacco, rossip, and strong li-

who has passed his grand climacteric, can discover quors for the seniors of the village. A pet reina sensation that shall be at once new, fresh and deer-a lovely milk-white creature, almost hidpiquant. I had promised to spend Christmas den by the flowers with which it was garlandedwith my sister in Gloucestershire, to be sure; was led through the rooms by a rope of roses held but, "Pshaw!" thought I, "I can go next sum- by six young maidens. Six young hunters folmer. Maria Jane hasn't seen me these eighteen lowed, each with a drawn sword, with which years and more, so she can probably wait till they were presently to figure in the ancient sword Easter; and my nephews and nieces won't fret dance of Scandinavia. The orchestra, composed too much, I dare say, about the non-appearance of the strangest-looking instruments, still manof an uncle they never set their juvenile eyes upon, aged-for the Laps are a very musical people-My mind is made up. I'll stay all night. A pretty long night, too, reader-a night that now almost maddeningly gay and exciting. Such begins in early October and ends in June. Having hearty, vigorous, agile dancing I never beheld. tried perpetual daylight, I was now going to essay Even in the gayest circles of Stockholm, a prihow I liked its antipodes. Peter Wow tried to mitive capital, in which the elegant world has dissuade me-I did not know what it was like, he not yet become too languid for enjoyment, those said; but I told him that was my exact reason Lapland dancers would have been wonders, and for going through the experience. Peter shrugged yet there was nothing boisterous or ungainly in his shoulders; Madame Wow, or, more correctly their movments. Indeed, these were as sprightly speaking, Huswife Wow (for Lapland is not a and almost as small as fairies, and had something land of titles, and there is but one class, that of of the fawnlike elasticity and grace of childhood the yeomanry, with their dependants and ser- in all their motions. I felt the thrill of the vants.) lifted up her astonished eyes and hands; music awake forgotten sympathies, and half wishall the daughters tittered, and all the sons stared, ed to dance too, and regretted that I was too maat this remarkable decision on my part. But, as ture and too bulky to be a fitting partner for one I not only paid Peter for my board and lodging of those lithe, small-limbed elfins of Lapland, at the unprecedentedly liberal rate of four silver who were sweeping so trippingly past me. Peter rix-dollars a week, but could speak, and sing on Wow did offer to procure me a partner; but I occasion, in Swedish and Norse, knew a little of saw, by the twinkle of his eye, that he meant the Lapponic tongue, and played the fiddle and nothing more than a jest, and I should have felt flute, besides being the owner of a musical box, I like Gul iver, afraid of crushing the whole Liliwas quite a popular character among my worthy putian company. Indeed, it was a marvellous entertainers, and my determination to rough it sight, that assembly of small folks under the levout through the long winter with them was taken el of the earth, and it put me in mind of what I as a compliment by the entire community. Ac- bad heard of the Daione Sheah of the Scottish cordingly we moved into our winter quarters.

A Lapland winter hut has generally two draw-hill. I could hardly help fancying I was really acks. of a nature almost unbearable to Europe- a captive or a guest of a troop of carousing ans-it is too crowded, and it is shockingly gnomes, or that, like the Rhymer, I had been

was a rich man in his way, and had a roomy and prospect of revisiting the real daylight world commodious set of caverns for his dwelling, with again. furs and eider-down quilts in plenty, family slept in a quaint tier of little box beds, about the usual had attained the gigantic stature of five feet four, length of mignonette troughs, which were sunk and with high red cap set jauntily on his gay into the clay walls like a row of sleeping berths locks, his enormous white beard and mustaches on board a packet ship. But I, as a distinguished flowing down like a frozen river, and his uniform foreigner, had a den to myself, such as a hermit costume of reddish-brown cloth, looked uncomof especial austere and self-mortifying tendencies monly like the king of the Drows or Gnomes, as might have constructed, for it was without a Norse superstitions describe him. The still more window of any kind, and air was admitted by dwarfish assemblage presented every variety, from means of the hollow trunk of an alder tree, which the grotesque and witchlike ugliness of the old had been thrust through the roof of the cave, and women, to the infantine and diminutive beauty made a sort of wooden shaft overhead. The floor of some of the young girls. The children were was carpeted, however, with soft dried moss, almost all pretty and rosy of complexion, but softer and more luxurious than the most costly age, it seems, comes on with terribly swift strides three-pijed velvet that ever loom wove; the bed three-piled velvet that ever loom wove; the bed among these dwellers of the frozen world, as well was a pile of dressed deer skins, as supple and as with the sun-scorched Asiatic; and I looked magnificence !- there was an old-fashioned chest of oaken drawers, with brass handles and key-plates, fire. It has been essayed, more than once, to to which Peter Wow pointed proudly, as to a raise troops among the Laplanders; but in vain, proof of intercourse with the civilized world of for the little warriors cannot endure the ridicule Europe. It was evidently some relic of a wreck of their big comrades of Swedish and Norse stock, off the North Cape, and had been dragged many and endless quarrels are sure to keep a garrison a weary mile by the patient deer that drew the in hot water if the Lap is enlisted. There is the sledges. I fancied the scent of the sea hung about Swedish-Lapland corps of sharpshooters, who it still.

derground quarters, when, one fine evening, I less exposed to be derided because their heads can was summoned to join a solemn procession which barely touch tht sixty-inch standard. The Laps annually, according to immemorial custom, ascended a neighboring hill to see the last of the sun for that year, and bid the orb of day "Good by!" It was a strangely picturesque sight, and not without its touching rathes, that assemblage annually, according to immemorial custom, asnot without its touching pathos, that assemblage brains. And indeed the Norsemen always say, of villagers, of every age, from the wrinkled grandsire who tottered on his staff, and with a bargain;" for the small folks have wonderful palsy-shaken hand shaded his aged eyes as he watched that fast declining sun which was setting, not for a night, but for a drear winter, and which he might scarcely hope to mark again, down to the child whose wondering eyes noted the scene for the first time since its reason began to dawn. All were there—the maidens and young bartered his youth for my six feet of perpendicumen, the reverend elders, the feeble crones, who lar elevation, which never gained its owner any shivered already in the strange ominous chill that pervaded the air, the hardy hunters, the no less hardy shepherds, or rather deerherds: old and The wild and mystic verses of Tegner, perhaps

flashed down below the horizon. A heavy twi. the dead summer deeper at every instant. light settled, as if by magic, over the fair landrainbow robe, studded with flowers, was gone, as a Lapland one. and King Frost was to reign over her devastated realms. Hark! the long wailing cadences of the manifold wraps of fur and woolen, and betook sweet sad chant-an old, old heathen chant, of us to winter avocations. And now came a strange the days when Freya was worshipped, Freya, at season, when it was hard to say whether it was once Venus and Summer of this far remote race- day or night, or both, or neither. The lamps in which Laplanders bewail the parting day! were never suffered to go out; the fiddles and Now for the long, long night! Already as we drums, and bone flute and the musk ox's horn turned to quit the hill, after straining our eyes were never silent for three consecutive hours; and north-west, and I shivered and wrapped my cloak and such simple labors as could be performed un round me at the sudden sensation of cold. "It is derground, and dancing and cooking, to say noth the snow wind," said an old Laplander, as we ing of eating, drinking and goseiping, went or

the lasses to braid in their hair this year. I must confess that I felt uncommonly like a a legal day. If any one felt tired or sleepy, he frightened child left alone in the dark, and re- or she went to sleep; the hungry ate, the thirsty gretted my whim for staying among the Laps. drank; the perpetual fires constantly cooked th Nay, but for very shame, I believe I should have most outlandish messes; the fiddles and drum proposed to hire Peter Wow's boat, before the went on as if self-acting; the reindeer were fed ice should seal up mere and river, and start, tended, and milked; birchen bowls were carved. like a bird of passage, in pursuit of the sun. horn trinkets chiselled, and stories related to gap The country seemed to me to change in the un. ing listeners, all at once, and all for ever. I le wonted twilight; the familiar rocks of the glen, off looking at my watch at all, except mechani the far-away moorlands, the pine thickets, as- cally. I went about as a sleep-walker might; l sumed a weird aspect; even the faces of my en- dreamed standing. I passed great part of that tertainers looked strangely grotesque, and their wonderful winter not unpleasantly, but in a sort pigmy figures impish in the deep shadow. Then, of amiable nightmare. Of course, I saw no too, the singular feeling that all this was not a newspapers: the world might wag as it pleased. dream—that it was real waking life—that I had It was in the daylight—I in the dark. Of cours actually seen the sun go down into an ob-curity I received no letters; the pest-courier was shu that was to last for the better part of a year, and out, along with the sun, and I was the tenant of

that I was going to try and while away a winter a strange lamp-lit, moonshiny world.

and the strange underground life, like a mole's, night that would have given time to Scherazade was to begin again for the long iron-bound arc-herself to exhaust a quarter of her budget of sto-

to discourse sweet sounds, now of wild patho moky. But Peter Wow, chief of the village, borne away to Fairyland, and had but a faint

Peter Wow, the tallest man in the community. spite of their pygmy staure, and full of life and Scarcely were we snugly established in our un-border; and there the sensitive little heroes are serve on snow shoes, and form a militia on the "He who deals with a Lap gets the worst of the was within an ace of being level with my shoulder; and I think many a young fellow would have

remarkable popularity elsewhere. The next morning, I had a surprise indeed. . . young were gazing with a common intensity of shout from the upper earth aroused me, and feeling upon the sinking luminary. All kinds of scrambling to the outer air, I beheld the rocks wild imaginings, all manner of poetic memories, the black pine copse, the illimitable moorlands rushed in upon my mind as the sun approached one dazzling, all-pervading sheet of blinding the horizon, and prepared for the final plunge. snow. All gone! the fair flowers, the song bird the uncultured fruits that offered their profusion suggested by that very spectacle of the death of everywhere, blooming heather and green grass Northern sun, recurred to me with boding clear- all gone! buried, until next summer brough ness. I began to wonder whether I had not been back the daylight, beneath a spotless unvarying rush and absurd in wishing to stop a winter in shroud of virgin snow. To my great relief, i Lapland, like a mole in its burrow. I began to was not as dark as I had expected. A sort of sigh after Gloucestershire, where the sun would hazy, shimmering light prevailed, like moonbeams shine out, many a day, on the crisp snow and through a mist. The northern wind blew keen frost-silvered boughs, when I should be left in and even as I gazed, the blinding snow-flaker Cimmerian darkness. Plunge! the red sun had came whirling down again, and seemed to bury

"They are plucking the wild goose's feather scape, still gilded by the smiles of summer. Alas! finely up there, north," said Peter Wow, unthe good fairy, so beneficent, so bright, in her conscious that his proverb was a British as well

We all laid by our summer clothes, put on ou until the last faint glow had died away too-al- there seemed no regular times for meals or sleep, ready an icy breeze had sprung up from the dim or work, or recreation. On the contrary, music, paced down to the village; "no more flowers for in a promiscuous fashion through the twenty four hours of what would down south, have been

browse on the lichens and mosses, from which they scratched away the snow with their fore feet. There were hunting parties, too, when we chased and slew the white wolves, the white hares the martens, the deer, the birds, all and every one in their winter livery of white. There was the ermine chase, and the chase of the white fox, and a grand battle with an old giant of a bear, who presumed on the superstitions respect the Laps have for "Old Grandfether Wizard," as they call him, and robbed the storehouses, until his thefts became unbearable. The wolf hunts water, with one slice of cold bread and butterwere rather dangerous; but the bear was a terrible fellow; he wounded four of our best hunters,

We were not always underground. In the

cowed the dogs with his ursine hugs, and nearly beat the whole community, when a lucky shot laid him low. And then there were the glorious drives! Oh, the wild excitement of sweeping on the body. over the frozen snow in a deer-drawn sledge, swift as a hawk on the wing, every bell jingling. the greater part of daylight, from after breakfast and the wild driver singing as he cheers on his until balf an hour before sun-down unless in antiered team, that fly like the wind over the damp, raw weather, when they should not be aldazzling white moorlands! The worst of it is, lowed to go outside the door. it takes away your breath uncommonly; and when I waxed confident, and would drive personally, I was run away with, of course, upset with as to both; it is of great importance. an awful purl into a drift five fathom deep, and dug out ignominiously, amid much laughter of the little folks, who greatly crowed over clumsy ally injurious to person or property, or against Gulliver. Still, the drives were famous fun. was frostbitten twice, and revived by a snowrubbing; but, worse, I was struck with snow- and dangerous. What you have to do, do it, and blindness, for I had to pass a fortnight in my be done with it. cabin in absolute darkness, and was not the happier for the reflection that my own obstinacy in kindly and, when really needed, firmly-no more. refusing to wear snow-spectacles had brought this agreeable seclusion upon me. But the kind little words between you and your children at bedfolks bustled about me, and told me the most time, especially the younger ones, shall be words wonderful stories of the gnomes, witches, genii, of unmixed lovingness and affection. and so forth, all with perfect childish belief and

sang and played to me, and lightened my loneli-

ness considerably. When I recovered, I was

from the glare any more.

kind, gentle and gay, in their strange, semi-pa- cording to the provisions of his will, and that gan way, though I trembled lest I should really document is as follows: be ill, beyond cure of their simple remedies, and abandoned to the wizard, a sort of medicine-man among them, who heats his magic drum, and of marking my sense of the service which my mutters spells over the sick, as among the Amer- Newfound land dog rendered me in saving my life ican Indians. Not that the Laps are idolaters one day when I was drowning, and wishing ale now, although, in 1700, Bishop Gunner found a to provide for my housekeeper, I appoint my said few heathens still among them, who worshipped housekeeper nurse, tutor, and mother to my dog. a black stone. On the contrary, we had a pastor My natural heirs shall, on this account pay to of the Swedish Church at Kublitz. But he was ber, out of my entire fortune, a daily sum in the a native Lap, a meek little man, who had half following manner: The daily payment shall conforgotten his small stock of learning acquired at tinue so long as the dog shall live, but not one sec-Upsula; and I am sure he put perfect faith in the ond longer. During the first year after my decease wizard, as the latter moved about, haughty and or for so much of it as the dog shall live, my mysterious, in his blue magic dress, and was not housekeeper shall receive \$5 a day; the second the sort of priest to eradicate the superstitions year she shall receive \$10 a day: the third year which he avowedly shared. Besides the wizard, \$15; and so on, until the death of the dog. In the we possessed two witches, impish crones, in point- course of the month in which the dog shall die. ed caps of white fox skin, who derived fees and there shall be paid to my housekeeper for every much reverence from the fears of the community. day of the dog's existence \$125. On the day of Yet my hosts looked on themselves as civilized his death she shall be paid per hour of the dog's folks, compared with their more northern neigh- life, \$250. In the last hour of his life she shall bors. "All bad tribes up north," Peter Wow receive for every minute that he lives \$375; and would say, in his broken Swedish: "shoot you if for every second of his last minute, \$500. My you go there, for fear you come for harm! Canni- notary is charged with superintending the carrybals up there ! and you know the Lapland muskets ing out of my will."

at a moderate range.

But the Merry Dancers! I was going to omit many hours longer. astonished my eyes, and to which a whole Royal after 5 o'clock on the 30th day of the month, the Academy of artists could never do justice. The sum to be paid to the housekeeper will be: teors, were unusually splendid about midwinter: but once, as I was returning from a sledge excursion, an exclamation from my guide made me start. I shall never forget the seene. The heavens were one vast pavilion of many-colored light; blue, orange, fiery red, deep violet, now paved with flery gold, now spangled with lustrous gems all blended in one glowing mass; while advertisement, clipped from an ancient paper; it beneath, and touching the snowy plain, wheeled is a model in its way: and sparkled, as in fantastic dance, a hundred colume of prismatic fire, that seemed the creation large plack Horse; apout fourteen der fifteen of some wild dream. These were the Merry hands and six inches hie-he has been got four Dancers, the wondrous Lights of the North. Ah! plack legs-two behint and two before, and he ish it was a pleasant winter; and I protest that I plack all over dis poty, but has been got some was half sorry when we all went up the hill vite spots nor his pack, when de skin vas rub off, again, and hailed the rising sun, and day and but I greezed em, and now de vite spote i hall summer came pouring in at once; and the boat plack again. He trods and kanters, and paces,

world again .- Chambers' Journal.

Mr. Whitfield once sobered Gov. Ogelthorpe, of go toder side he vont see you-ven he eats good Georgia, when abusing his servant for some mis- deal, he has a pig pelly-and has a long dail vat demeanor, and saying in great excitement: "the hange down pehint but I cut it shorter toder rascal shall suffer for it, for he knows I never day, and now tis not so long vat it vas-he ish

I hope you never sin or need forgiveness of his head, and looks gaily, and ven he sh been God." There is instruction in the following: frightened he joomps about like every ting in de knights were always at war with each other, one kart, or he vill ko by himself vitout nopoty but a of them resolved to revenge himself upon a neigh- pag on his pack vid a poy on it—he ish not very hor who had offended him. It chanced that the old, and his head ven he valks or runs, goes pevery evening when he had made this resolution, fore, and his dail stays pehint, only ven he turns he heard that his enemy was to pass near his cas- round and gets mat, and den his dail sometimes tle with only a few men with him. It was a good comes first. opportunity to take his revenge, and he deter- Whoever vill pring him pack shall pay fife tolmined not to let it pass. He spoke of this plan lars reward, and if he prings pack de tief vat stole

in the presence of his chaplain, who tried in vain em, he shall pay pesides twenty tollars, and ax to persuade him to give it up. The good man no questions. said a great deal to the duke upon the sin of what he was going to do, but in vain. At length, seeing all his words had no effect, he said : 'My lord, since I cannot persuade you to give up this plan of yours, will you at least con- December, to hasten to his re-idence, as he was sent to come with me to the chapel, that we may in a dying state. When he arrived, he was told pray together before you go?"

The duke consented, and the chaplain and he knelt together in prayer. Then the mercy-loving ently turned his head, saying, in a faint voice Christian said to the revengeful warrior : " 'Will you repeat after me, sentence by

Himself taught His disciples !' " 'I will do it,' replied the duke. "He did it accordingly.' The chaplain read a entence and the duke repeated it, till he came to

chaplain. 'Will you be so good as to repeat the change one hundred gallons of alcohol into "delwords after me, if you dare to do so? 'Forgive leate old Bourbon!" In like manner, oil of us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass Jamaica," and "oil of apple" are sold to con-

'I cannot,' replied the duke. Therefore, you must either give up your revenge to take vengeance on you for all your sins. Go, tom House."

now, my lord, and meet your victim. God will neet you at the great day of judgment.' " 'No,' said he, 'I will finish my prayer. not into temptation, but deliver me from evil !"

REARING CHILDREN. 1. Children should not go to school until six

2. Should not learn at home during that time more than the alphabet, religious teachings ex-3. Should be fed with plain substantial food,

at regular intervals of not less than four hours. 4. Should not be allowed to eat anything within two hours of bed-time. 5. Should have nothing for supper but a single cup of warm drink, such as very weak tea of some kind, or cambric tea or warm milk and

nothing else. 6. Should sleep in separate beds, on hair mat tresses, without caps, feet first well warmed by the fire or rubbed with the hands until perfectly

dry; extra covering on the lower limbs, but little 7. Should be compelled to be out of doors for

8. Never limit a healthy child as to sleeping of eating, except at supper; but compel regularity

9. Never compel a child to sit still, nor inte fere with its enjoyment, as long as it is not actu-

11. Never speak harshly or angrily, but mildly 12. By all means arrange it so that the last

#### CURIOUS WILL.

The following extraordinary story is in circula thankful for the spectacles, and never suffered lation. An aged gentleman, a planter in one of the southern states, has just died, leaving a for-So the winter wore on. The Laps were always tune of \$100,000, which is to be disposed of ac-

"I bequeath all my effects to the children my brother, on the following conditions: Desirou

never miss!" Indeed, they very seldom do miss, What the heirs will think or do we cannot say but we shall be much surprised if that dog lives the most strangely splendid sight sight that ever Supposing him to die at 59 minutes 59 seconds

11 hours, at \$250, 59 minutes, at \$375, 59 seconds, at \$500, 22,125

## MODEL ADVERTISEMENT.

A friend has handed us the following unique

Rund away, or stodolden, or vas sdrayed mine was prepared, and I bade my gnome hosts adieu, and sometimes he valks-and ven he valks all his went off to the daylight, open air, Gloucestershire legs and feet goes on, von after anoder-he has two ears pon his head both like, but von ish plack-FORGIVE US, AS WE FORGIVE. er dan toder—ne has two cycs, von her per you er dan toder-he has two eves, von ish put out, shod all round, but his pehint shoes comed off, "If you never forgive," said Whitefield, quietly and now he ish only got shoes pefore, he holts up "In the middle ages, when the great lords and world-he vill ride mit a sattle, or a chase, ora-

STOCKEN FONDRELENDRE.

PROOF OF RATIONALITY. A man residing in New England town, at some distance from a near relative, received a message, one cold evening in that his relative was a little better, but that his reason had entirely left him. The sick man pres-"who is that ?" He was informed that it was his relative. "Oh, ah," said he, "yes, yes. He tence, the prayer which our Lord Jesus Christ must be a-cold. Make him a good warm toddyyes, a toddy." "I guess he ain't crazy," said the visitor to the friends standing roud; "he talks very rationally."

POISON THAT IS SOLD FOR GENUINE SPIRITS the petition : 'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those that trespass against us.' The duke The "oil of Bourbon whisky" is orenly advertised for sale by chemists at fifty cents per ounce "My lord Duke, you are eilent,' said the and this oil is so potential that "each ounce will vert a common spirit into Jamaica ditto, and in to Apple Brandy ! As to "oil of Cognac," Well, God cannot forgive you, for He has (which is a composition of sulphuric acid, cause aid so. He Himself has given us that prayer. tic, potash, and highly contentrated alcohol) one ounce of it is worth six dollars, and will metaor give up saying this prayer; for to ask God to morphose a hundred gallons of neutral spirits inpardon you as you pardon others, is to ask Him to "pure old Cognac brandy just out of the Cus

all patience with a dull scholar, when the pupil looked up in his face and mid, "Why do you God, My Father, pardon me; forgive me as I desire to forgive him who has offended me; lead me I can." Years after the doctor used to tell the story to his own children, and say, "I never felt so ashamed of myself in my life. That look and "Amen,' repeated the duke, who now under-that speech I have never forgotten." Is not this stood the Lord's prayer better than he had ever a suggestive fact for many parents and teachers done before, since he had learned to apply it to and for masters, too, who are oft-times impatier and unreasonable with youths of this class!

CAHOON'S PATENT BROADCAST SOWER, FOR BOWING ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND GRASS SEED.



LITTLE HAND MACHINE

THE HORSE POWER MACHINE

The best crop of wheat raised in the State of Illinois, and which took the first premium at the Illinois State Jair for 1859, was sown with this machine.

A farmer in Illinois sowed 900 acres of wheat with the machine the past spring, (186-1,) and parties offered to thrash for him for the surplus over thirty bushels to the scre which the land yielded, and the offer was refused.

A farmer who had used the Hand Machine, says, that in sow-sing 100 bushels of grain he saved over 25 bushels, and never had his land so well sowed before, and the time, seed and labor saved, paid, in one year, six times the cost of the machine. To farmers who sow even but a few acres, the machine will soon pay for itself, and will always save the necessity of hiring an experienced sower, as any parson, with a little practice, can sow with the machine and do the work perfectly.

A farmer in Maine, who had use due Hand Machine for two seasons, was asked what he would take for it if he could not ger another;—he said he would not take twenty-five doillars.

The machine is made of iron, and will last a lifetime, with ordinary care. The following Agricultural Bocieties have awarded it the highest premiums, viz:—The United States, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Kentacky, Virginia, North Carolina, lows, California, and numerous other State and County Societies.

D. H. FURBISH, Proprietor.

\$35,000 IN USE! #1 The Autocrat of the Kitchen! THE ORIGINAL P. P. STEWART FUEL SAVING & COMFORT PRODUCING LARGE OVEN

COOKING STOVE! WOOD AND ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS COAL IMPROVED IN 1859.

IMPROVED IN 1859.

WITH New and Extra Large Flues, and by the addition of the Celebrated Patent Double Sheet Bottom Fine.

Attention is invited to the following Points of Superiority:
1st. DUABBLITY.—Lasting, with proper care, at least 20 years. Stoves are now in use that were set up in 1838.
21. MANYACTURE.—Every portion of the stove is thoroughly constructed. Each stove is submitted to a critical test, and none leave our works unless completely and perfectly finished.
3d. CAPACITY.—Baking, broiting, boiling, roasting and all other culinary operations performed at the same time. A barrel of flour baked into bread with a single fire.

4th. Econoxiv.—Saving the cost of the stove in 2 or 3 years in the item of fact.

5th. Vertilation of Over.—In the Stewart Stove alone the front doors open directly into the oven, (protected by letters pa-

sth. Vertilation of Over.—In the Stewart Stove alone the front doors open directly into the oven, (protected by letters patent,) securing a direct draft through the top of the oven, by means of perforated holes in the doors and back flues. It will be borne in mind that, as the heated air always rises, this method of ventilation is the only one of any value whatever.

6th. Extins Contract or Hear.—The heat generated by the stove, may be held therein and used or thrown into the room ply these deficiencies in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies and you are made well. The Blood is founded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success.

IT IS THE TALK MOST DRESSY OF OUR CITY,

FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM GARMENT EXCEPT AT R. H. DOLLIVER'S. R. H. DOLLIVER'S.

He has an extr assortment of CLOTHS, with TRIM

MINGS to mitch, which he will make into clothes for you

IN ASTLETHAT CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN BOSTON, and at a price
that cannot b afforded at any other store on the River. The
reasons why he can do so, are:—HR IS A PRACTICAL TAIL
OR—he does the Cutting, the Buying, and the Selling, himself—
he has, besides, a choice stock of RICH GOODS; also the lower

grades of Cloths, which it will be well for those in w.nt of such
to look at, as he will sell them at cost to those wanting Garments

cut.

A good assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISH-ING GOODS constantly on hand, which will be gold years low. ING GOODS constantly on hand, which will be sold very low.

Persons in w.nt of anything usually kept at a first-class
Clothing House, will do well to call at

R. H. DOLLIVER'S

OSBORNE'S, 127 WATER STREET IS THE PLACE TO GET A NICE FITTING GARMENT. And thoroughly made.

E employs none but the best workmen and everything made has to pass through his hands for inspection. Being ractical Tailor, you may be sure a garment will he right if e at this place. He has on hand a Choice assortment of CLOTHS and VESTINGS with TRIMMINGS and by Druggists and Traders everywhere.

3m45° H B. COUMBS, Traveling Agent, TO MATCH.

Also a full assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods of all Descript N. B. Cutting done in the best Manner.

W. B. HUNT, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, LEATHER AND FINDINGS. NO. 3 PHŒNIX BUILDINGS

SOLE LEATHER, GOAT AND KID SKINS, ALSO

Boots and Shoes.

Private rights for sale together with Metallic Soles ready cut and prepared two doors South of Post Office. BALLARD & BARKER, One Door north of Railroad Bridge, WATER STREET, Augusta,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Britannis PLATED AND JAPANNED WARE. J. Tin Gutters and Conductors put up at shert notice, Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to. Old Iron Lead, Zinc, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Rags, &c., taken in exchange or goods.

Farm for Sale.

THE FARM at East Monmouth formerly owned by the late Jonathan Folsom, containing about 70 acres, also two out lots of about 50 acres near said farm. There are on the premises a good house, two barns, and other necessary out buildings, mostly in good repair. Said farm outs necessary out buildings, mostly in good repair. Said farm cuts necessary out buildings, mostly in good repair. Said farm cuts about thirty tons of hay, has two good orberds; well engrashed, about thirty tons of hay, has two good orberds; well engrashed, about thirty tons of hay, has two good orberds; well engrashed in a thorough manner, there being an amount seldom equalled on a farm of its size; is situated in a good neighborhood, with meeting-house, school-house, score, sawmill, &c., all within one-half mile of the premises, and is in every respect a very desirable farm, it having the reputation of being one of the best in tows.

ble farm, it navious concerning price, payment, &c., please call on C.
For particulars concerning price, payment, &c., please call on C.
P. W. FOLSOM, on the premises, or ABIEL ROBINSON, Winthrop Village. Important to Females.

Important to Females.

Ost ingredients in the Pellis are the result of a long and an extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruatens, removing all obstructions, whether from coid or etherwise, headache, pain in the side, papitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Warranted purely regatable and free from autyling injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1. Sent by mail by enclosing \$1 to Dis Coursellus L. CHEESEMAN, Box 4,531, Post ..., New York City.

B. B. HUTCHINGS, General Agent.

For sale by C. F. POTTER, Augusta, and Jackson & Manspiells, Gardiner.

D. WHITING, M, D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON First Door South of the Episcopal Church, State Street - AUGUSTA, Me. OFFICE HOURS, At Augusta, from 2 to 3 P. M. Sw16

HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL

COUGH REMEDY. PX its simplicity and most perfect adaptation to all Throat And Lang Complaints, from infancy to old age, asks for special steerion. Bo strictly are the laws of medicine conformed to, that I ask the same freedom of use in discase, as its strict natural feature, that I would of food to hunser. Both are analogous, and both untrue, unless they can be applied to the letter. Therefore, from Wisopriso Cours, the lerror of childhood, to Lung Complaints, e-immon to all ages, IT is A REMEDY.

HUNNEWELL'S
TOLU ANODYNE. he Great Neuralgic, Spasmodic and Nervous

Remedy, and also the Greatest and only
Natural Opiate ever given
to the world.
The perfect freedom with which Physicians are asked to in
restigate this splendid and much-needed Opiate, by Formula, or The perfect freedom with which Physicians are asked to investigate this aplendid and much-needed Opiate, by Formula, or Trial of the Anodyne, both of which will be sent on demand, and the free acceptance of all who mays used it, and also its applend of results in case of Neuralgia, Headache of every kind, Rheumatism, Tooth and Ear ache, Loss of Sleep, Delirium Tremens, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, &c., is enough to call attention, as Iask investigation.

After six years of tri-is and results, the Tolu Anodyne and Universal Cough Remedy are fairly before the world, and I trust all who know will do me the justice to investigate by trial, compare all suggestions of testimonials in the pamphicus, to be found with all dealers, or will be sent "free" by me, and then, by the real merit they possess, lift them above all charges or impatiation of quackery.

Prices within reach of all.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor, PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTIST. Principal Office, No. 9 Commercial Wharf,

Bold by C. F. POTTER and EBEN FULLER, Agents for Augusta, and by all wholesale and retail desires throughout the MRS. WINSLOW, in experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents SOOTHING SYRUP.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates a stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energies to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic, and overome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and curest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysenfery and Diarrhous in Children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the fore going complaints—Do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIB & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

ET Sold by Druggists throughout the world Principal office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

BLOOD FOOD!

stove, may be held therein and used or through into the room at pleasure. The The Double Sheat Bottom Flue.—By which a compressing and inverting action of heat is obtained and the oven more evenly and efficiently heated than by any other known insolibity of smoke entering the room.

8th. Broiling.—Performed on the top and without the possibility of smoke entering the room.

9th. Hot Water Reservoir and Danking Closet.—Both useful and convenient, supplied by the waste heat and without extra fuel.

10th.—Water Back.—An arrangement for supplying bot water for the bath room equal to any range.

17 Bodd by all dealers, on a trial of 3 months, with a written guaranty for that period if asked.

17 Beware of the namerous worthiess imitations now in market. See that the name of P. P. Stewart, and of the manufacturers are on each stove. No other is genuine.

17 Descriptive pamphiets free by mail to any address. Agencies in all the princip. I cities and towns in the United States.

Address JOHN W. CHASE, Darby Block, Water Street.

44 THE TALK

17 IS THE TALK

Ply these deficiencies and you are made well. The Blood Food is denuded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success. To all suffering from consurction incipient or confirmed, or from methal or ne known in the broad in the world and the oven in deficiencies and you are made well. The Blood is founded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success.

To all suffering from consurction incipient or confirmed, or founded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success.

To all suffering from consurction incipient or confirmed, or founded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success.

To all suffering from consurction incipient or confirmed, or founded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success.

To all suffering from consurction incipient or confirmed, or founded upon this theory—hence its astonishing success.

To all suffering from consurction incipient or provide any kind, or from mental or nervous prostration brought on by any cause, or from success with the he

CHAIG, and F. W. KINSMAN.

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE! WHERE DOES IT BEGIN. IN WHAT ORGAN! WHAT LOCALITY!

DR. R. GOODALE of New York, has defined it, given its true pathology, which unveils the mys-tery, and he has adapted a Remedy to its positive cure. This Remedy is again placed upon sale at one dollar per bot-tie. It can be had at KINSMAN'S Drug Store, Augusta, with

directions for using.

A pamphlet, accurately defining Catarrh, may also be had, free, at the same place.

3m45 HEATH'S

MAGNETIC PAIN KILLER FOR ALL PAIN.

The best Household Remedy ever introduced. T CURES TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN ALL PARTS
OF THE BODY, FRESH CUTS,
BUISES, SORES,
CHILBLAINS. AGUE IN THE
FACE, SCALDS, FREEZESE, ERYSIPELAS,
DYSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

It is much stronger and more quick in its action than any other similar medicine ever before advertised. It gives better satefaction than any other Pain Killer ever used. One bettle sold Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle. For sale, wholesale and retail by S. E. HEATH,

Sole Proprietor, Readfield, Me.,

CHISAM & COBB. Successors to R. T. BOSWORTH,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive assortment of CLOTHS, CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Vestings of every variety, pattern and fabric, which will be sold by the yard or made to order in the best manner and CLOTHING.

Over Coats, Frock Coats, Business Ceats, Bants and Vest .
FURNISHING GOODS.

A large variety. The above will be sold cheap of were before offered on the river.

Meonian Building, Opposite Stanley House.

Augusts, Jan. 20, 1860. KENNEBEC 88 .... At a Court of Probate, held at Au-

KENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, uithin and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of Octot of A. D. 1860.

PRANKLIN D. DUNHAM, Administrator on the estate of JOSEPH BK1608, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowasce:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of November next, at ten of the clock in the foremon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burrow, Regular.

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of October. A. D. 1860.

DEBEUCA P. LITTLEFIELD, Guardian of ASEL A., ANN R., CHARLES H., and LEVI A. LITTLEFIELD, of Beigrade, in said County, minors, having presented her account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowancer. Orders, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Parmer printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have,

of the clock in the forenson, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest—J. Burron, Register.

47° KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held at

THE MAINE FARMER. PUBLISHED EVERY THUESDAY MORNIN mce West End Kennebee Bridge, Angusta-

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor. TERMS:—Two dollars per annum; if payment is made within three months of the date of subscription, a discount will be made of 25 cents; two dollars and fifty cents if payment is delayed beyond the year.

Bubscribers in Canada and the Provinces are charged 25 cent in addition to the above rates, to defray the postage to the lines. Tanus or Advantance—Forces canner of 16 lines, \$4,50 for three insertions and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion; Special notices eight cents per line for last insertion and six cents per line for continuance; Notices inserted in reading matter twelve cents per line.

TAILUSTER OF DURINGS COMMENTED IN THE COMMENTED IN THE COMMENTED IN THE CONTINUE OF TH